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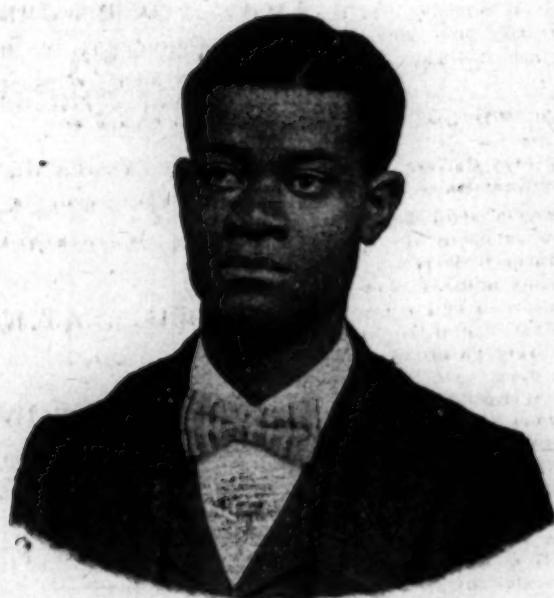
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EDITOR E. F. COOPER,  
Of the Colored American.



I. LUTHER COOPER, ESQ.,  
Editor of the Palladium, St. Louis, Mo. See page 4.







THEY SAY

Rev. Geo. W. Lee will be a wise man now.

If he remembers he said a minister who enters in politics should be removed by his church.

Has Rev. Lee had his coffin made yet?

Some people will no doubt learn sense.

Defeated candidates always cry out fraud.

What was Carson's majority four years ago.

Was Bailey counted out or, was he led astray.

The man who knows a thing or two will tell the truth.

Rev. George V. W. not better than a

How can a Negro support the democratic party.

If you know a thing or two don't tell it.

It is the thief who calls out fraud.

Honest people will not betray themselves.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

Mr. John B. Wright will not be the next Commissioner.

Col. John W. Ross is satisfactory to the people.

The President could not do a better thing than to nominate Mr. Ross.

The man who does his duty is a good man.

James A. Perry had a new suit made preparatory to the convention.

It will keep Jim until the next election.

The election was not a surprise to THE BEE.

The man from New Jersey ought to take a tumble.

Has he seen the President?

THE BEE is the people's paper.

Is there any difference between a man who protects women and those who take another man's wife.

The Capital Savings Bank is a great institution.

Never desert a friend it is not safe.

Think well of those who speak kindly of you.

Never believe all the people say of your friend.

There are always two sides to all questions.

The President ought to give us a republican Commissioner.

Do your duty notwithstanding what other people say.

There are people who talk too much.

Col. M. M. Parker will be the next N. J. man.

He is the right man in the right place.

Ivy city went for Chase and Jones.

Defeated candidates always make a kick.

The democratic party has a great deal to learn.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

All this world is a stage and the people are merely the players.

If you know a thing keep it to yourself.

President McKinley will be the next President.

We often go to those for help we have abused.

Always treat your neighbor right and then you will never regret it.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

Don't forget what you say to your friend because when he meets you, you may tell him something else.

John F. Cook will have to do something better than he is doing if he wants votes.

Going among the bishops will not aid him in the least.

You never see your mistakes until it is too late.

DAILY SUN BATHS.

He Says, Will Enable Him to Live 200 Years—Is Now 113.

Andrew Joseph Thompson, of Santa Rosa, Cal., aged 113 years, arrived here on his way to Weyerhaeuser, Wis., where he is going to attend the marriage of his great-granddaughter, Irene Tibbels, who lives near that town.

Mr. Thompson has false teeth and his hair is gone, with the exception of a few scattered gray wisps, but he is as active as a kitten and bright-eyed as a lad of 15. His companions are Yardon Thompson, of Santa Rosa, and Elmer Thompson, of the same town. These gentlemen are Mr. Thompson's grandsons. One is 62 years old and the other 59. They say the old man can run a mile in six minutes flat on a sandy road and that he expects to live another hundred years. The aged Californian is wealthy, having made a large fortune in California gold properties in the early days. He is well educated, having been trained as a doctor in Edinburgh, from which city he took his departure for the United States with several others, now all dead, in 1809.

It is not stretching the truth to assert that Mr. Thompson appears about 65 years of age. He stands as straight as a pine, has square shoulders, and his face is full and round. There is nothing in the man's walk to suggest his great age, and he tossed off a bottle of Bass ale with great nonchalance. Later he expressed the opinion that it was about breakfast time and one of the dutiful grandsons was dispatched to order a beefsteak.

"None of your giblets, now," the old man shouted after him. "I want a porterhouse cooked rare, with a baked potato and some coffee."

"The fact of the matter is," said Mr. Thompson, as he lit a cigar and puffed it with evident enjoyment, "that I am so old and so healthy because I have discovered the secret of eternal life, at least, of living a couple of hundred years in comparative comfort. In my opinion the dread of death is what causes death in innumerable cases. Of course I do not mean that organic disease can be overcome by the means I have adopted, but I do think that all the deaths that occur from what we characterize as 'general collapse' could be averted. My plan is simple enough. In the first place, I refuse to be worried about anything. I never did worry. I must, of course, be taken into consideration that I have really nothing in particular to worry about, and that there has been nothing to cause me to worry for the last 60 years or more. Since I ceased active business about 60 years ago I have never left a day pass when the sun shone without haring my body to its rays for one or two hours."

"On my place in California I have an inclosed space where I am free to go naked without being seen by any human eye. The sun sinks into my bones and gives them new life. My skin is as brown as an Indian's all over. It has been that way ever since I began this practice of sun bathing. For cold weather I have a glass house at the top of my residence, comfortably fixed up, and there I take my bath through the windows when compelled so to do.

"There is no crankiness in my method," concluded the aged traveler. "It is simply giving the Lord's own medicine a chance to do its work, and I can assure you that one hour of bright sunlight pouring down on a bare human body is more beneficial to the health of that body than a whole dispensary full of drugs."—Chicago Record.

**BOTTLE OF POISON.**  
Lord Kitchener Always Carried It to Cheat His Enemies.  
There is a pretty general impression that the work undertaken by the spy is invariably disgraceful work, and that the professional military secret service agent is a more or less degraded creature—degraded, that is, for the time being, by the very nature of the mission he undertakes. Of course, nothing could be further from the truth. There are spies and spies. The paid renegade, who for mere pay, undertakes to pry into and betray the secrets of his friends, stands entirely upon an entirely different footing from the officer, who, taking his life in his hands, ventures into the enemy's camp in order gratuitously to obtain information which may turn out to be of infinite value to his own intelligence department.

Lord Kitchener was a spy of this latter sort, and it was his cleverness, energy and resourcefulness in this capacity which first attracted to him the notice of his superiors. Alone and unarmed he plunged into the revolted Sudan in the autumn of 1882 and succeeded in penetrating, disguised as a peddler of burra cakes, as far as Omdurman itself. Here he saw a fellow spy stripped naked, flogged till the flesh hung in ribbons from his body, and then crucified face downward in the blazing sun. Ever afterward, in his wanderings among the wild desert tribes, Kitchener carried with him a tiny phial of cyanide of potassium. As he tersely put it: "I did not fear death—but such a death!"

**More Than 6,000 Years Old.**  
The Egyptians had many names for their sun god, among these, one for the rising sun when it set in the west. The very biggest idol they ever made was to represent this sun god. It is what we call the "Great Sphinx of Gizeh." No one knows who made this sphinx, or when it was made but, in all likelihood, it was already there in the desert more than 6,000 years ago, when the first king of Egypt whom we know anything about ruled over the country.—St. Nicholas.

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**Most Popular**  
for a mere song. See it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing. You will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted for its durability, and is a real money saver.

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It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.) Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; \$3 for single and \$4 for double truss. In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side, and measurement. Satisfaction given. Money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:

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## FORTUNES OF ACTRESSES.

Mrs. Carter and Viola Allen Are at the Top of the List.

The fortunes of actresses have always interested the public, even if events often proved they were mere fictions in the amounts mentioned. As a matter of fact wealth among actresses is not always to be found where it is commonly supposed to exist. No such picturesque estimation of stage fortunes as that which originated in a woman's magazine has ever been heard of. According to the authority who promulgated this statement not more than five years is required for a successful actress to accumulate a fortune. In this latest list Mrs. Carter is said to be worth \$330,000; Viola Allen has 300,000; Julia Marlowe, \$270,000; Ada Rehan, \$250,000; Lillian Russell, \$250,000; Annie Russell is supposed to possess the same amount; Adele Ritchie has \$200,000; May Irwin, \$150,000; Anna Held, the same amount; Julia Arthur, \$100,000, and Mrs. Fiske possesses the same.

The most successful of all the actresses named here seems to be Adele Ritchie, who was in a comic opera chorus only a few years ago, appears at irregular intervals now and then only for a short time, and yet she has managed to save a fortune. Lillian Russell has sung rarely in a successful performance for several seasons, and a manager recently estimated that her earnings for the past two or three years must have been slight. Last season she sang for only three months. With a fortune of \$250,000 to her credit, however, she can afford to take her ease.

Mrs. Carter's earnings practically began two years ago. Annie Russell has only received large salaries of late, and it was not long ago that a benefit had to be given for her. Mrs. Fiske was off the stage for a term of years, and it would have taken a phenomenal success for her to earn \$100,000 since her return. Julia Arthur has a husband worth several millions, and is one of the few actresses who possesses in reality the sort of fortune generally supposed to be so common on the stage.

## COST OF WAR.

Four Dollars To One For Civil Expenses In Taxes.

For the first two months of the new fiscal year our Government has expended \$102,909,090.33, of \$21,008,489.91 has gone for the support of the civil and miscellaneous establishment and all the rest for military expenses of one kind or another. The army got \$34,262,080.06, the navy \$9,688,245.40, military pensions \$28,055,674.80, and interest on the war debt \$9,153,543.38, a total on the military side of the ledger of \$79,159,845.64, or at the rate of \$474.969,073.84 a year for war-like outgoes, while the total cost of the civil establishment was at the annual rate of \$123,308,338.89.

At the present time not quite 80 per cent. of the expenses of carrying on this peaceful country are on account of wars, past, present and anticipated, but the ratio is nearer to 80 per cent. than any other round figure. Is there any other country, free or despotic, which spends a larger proportion of its income on war? I do not know, because I have not had the opportunity to look up the statistics, but I should be surprised, indeed, to find that any country of high civilization, or pretending to high civilization, spends four times as much on war and warlike preparations as on all its civil expenses put together. It is difficult to comprehend that, with hardly a realization of it by the people, we are becoming the most warlike of nations, so far, at least, as outlay on military matters goes.

Moreover, the taxes are largely taking on a new form. They are coming home to men's business and homes more closely than heretofore. The indirect taxes of the tariff, which have from the beginning of the republic been the mainstay of the Federal Government, are so no longer. For the first two months of the new fiscal year the receipts from the tariff were \$37,518,151.53, while the receipts from the direct taxes of the internal revenue were \$32,555,913.96.—Buffalo Express.

## A "Straight Edge" An Impossibility.

One of the difficult problems in practical mechanics is to make a "straight edge." How difficult it is may be judged from an incident which occurred in the shops of J. A. Brashers, the astronomical instrument maker. A customer asked Mr. Brashers what would be the price of "a perfect straight-edge of glass thirty-six inches long." "It can't be made absolutely perfect," said Mr. Brashers, "but it could probably be made with a limit of error amounting to only a fraction of a wave-length of light." How much would that cost? "About \$40,000." It turned out that the customer wanted the straight-edge for a scraper, and that an error of one-sixty-fourth of an inch would have been insensible for his purpose.—Youth's Companion.

## Topsy Turvy.

If we want to find a country where nature has turned things topsy turvy—that is, according to our notion—we must go to Australia. Many things are reversed in that country. It is summer there while it is winter in America. Trees shed their bark instead of their leaves; fruit has the stone or kernel outside; swans are black; there is a species of fly that kills and eats the spider, and a fish called the climbing perch, and walks deliberately out of the water, and, with the aid of its fins, climbs the adjacent trees after the insects that infest them. When to this we add that most of the birds have no song and the flowers no odors, it is easily seen that it is on the other side of the world in more senses than one.

## A Paris Mystery.

In the cellar of a magnificent house in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, formerly occupied by Villameasant, the founder of the Figaro newspaper, there has just been found the skeleton of a woman. With the remains are stays and a silk scarf. The doctors estimate that the body has been there 25 years. Villameasant died in 1879. The affair is creating a great sensation, as the house is one of the most magnificent in Paris, and Villameasant was the greatest French journalist who ever lived. The discovery was due to the demolition of the house.

## MECCA OF MILLIONS.

SOME AUTHENTIC MARVELS OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Features Both Novel and Striking. The Castle of Waters—Objects of Interest for the Frivolous, the Scientific and the Studious.

There has been so much wild speculation as to the features of attraction at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, that it is a relief to know from authentic sources what marvels will be disclosed to us in May of next year. As might have been anticipated, all the wild, hair-brained schemes of which the papers have been so full are doomed to end, as they began, in the clouds; but the exhibition will not lack many features, both novel and striking.

One charming centre of attraction will be the "Castle of Waters," which is now being erected in front of the "Palace of Electricity." From the summit of the castle, which is in reality a huge grotto, a miniature Niagara of water will fall in a series of imposing cascades from one basin to another, until it forms a lake in which might geyser will rise. At night these tiers of cascades will flash forth in all the colors of the rainbow, projected electrically from inside, and will form one of the most brilliant spectacles on which the eye of man has ever gazed.

In another part of the exhibition grounds the Paris of the Middle Ages will live again in a maze of buildings and narrow, tortuous streets, which will carry one back five centuries. Here the mediaeval student will quaff his wine and flirt with the tavern maids; housewives will barter and haggle with shopkeepers of the days of Louis XI; minstrels will sing old-time ballads, and, in short, the Paris of the fifteenth century will be transplanted with all its quaint costumes, characters and modes of life into the Paris of the end of the nineteenth century.

On the Seine will be moored boats smothered in beautiful decoration of flowers, where the Londoner or Parisian can sip tea to the singing and dancing of Gipsies, and fancy himself translated to sunny Japan. In another part of the ground the visitor can wander into an Egyptian village, and witness a performance in an Egyptian theatre, and a few steps more will take him to Morocco and the many-colored life of Algiers.

French India, too, will be transported to the exhibition grounds, with all the quaint modes and costumes of the East; and the visitor can explore at his leisure the famous pagodas of Vishnu, with its mysterious priests and its sacred dancing girls.

No exhibition nowadays is complete without its water-chute; but the chute that is being prepared on the Champ de Mars is the longest, steepest and most tortuous ever designed, and is warranted to crowd more sensations and risks into a few seconds than will satisfy the most adventurous. There will also be a large wheel, in comparison with which existing wheels will be pigmies, and the Eiffel Tower will take on all its princely glories, with new paint and decorations.

At the Champ de Mars the studiously inclined can revel in all the commercial marvels of mines and metallurgy, chemical industries and civil engineering, food-stuffs and electricity, letters and sciences; and at the Invalides there will be a vast devoted to industries, French and foreign.

For the frivolous, there will be open-air cafes, chateaus, booths and kiosks; and everywhere delightful cool corners, rich in flowers and foliage, and illuminated at night by garlands and festoons of many-colored electric lights.

The Trocadero will be there to revive memories of past exhibitions; and in the beautiful gardens that surround it, and slope gently to the river, will be buildings and villages to represent all the colonies of the world.

A novel feature, which it will be both costly and difficult to realize, will be a large island of sea water, with a sloping and sandy beach, in which the thousands of visitors can enjoy all the delights of the seaside. The lake will be excavated at Longchamps, and the water will be pumped from the channel, 125 miles away, through a series of three pipes.

Although the exhibition, which will open on May 1st, contains no features remarkable in novelty or sensation, it promises to be at least as full of attractions and delight as any of its predecessors, and will, no doubt, be the "Mecca" of millions next year.

## A Mechanical Stoker.

The first application of the mechanical stoker to a locomotive has been made on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The coal is put into a hopper by the fireman; from there it feeds down into a six-inch cylinder, and a piston operated by steam throws a small charge of coal—from four to six pounds—through an opening in the fire-box door. This coal can be given force enough to go clear to the fire sheet or drop at any part of the distance, even close to the door. At the same time it is spread out evenly over the surface of the grates from side to side. The supply of steam and coal can be regulated for light or heavy work by the crew.

If it can be perfected so as to work on a locomotive the smokeless firing broad citizen from Indiana, and while others of coal scattered evenly over the fire at short intervals is the ideal smoke preventive. Mechanical stokers are nothing new, but so far their field has been limited to stationary boilers. Most of them handle fine coal only; this one can handle moderate-sized lumps.

## Tea and Coffee.

Here are a few statistics, given by an expert, concerning the relative merits and expense of tea and coffee:

"Tea is cheaper than any water bottled. By actual measurement over 800 cups of tea can be made from every pound of black tea, which, at the rate of 50 cents a pound, would give six cups for one cent. The choicest tea at \$1 per pound, which can be purchased at \$1 per pound, would cost the consumer one cent for three cups. Coffee at its present low price, is much dearer than tea, as only few cups can be made from one pound.

Hominy is a corruption of anhuiss, the Indian name for parched corn.



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Sundays 8:55 a. m., 3:50 and 7:45 p. m.  
Leave Bay Ridge week days 7:00 p. m.  
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Fare to Bay Ridge and return, 50c.  
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11:45 a. m. Except Sunday—Prior Car Washington to Richmond and Richmond to Old Point. Only rail line, via Penn., R. F. & P. and C. & O. Railway.

2:15 p. m. DAILY—For Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton and for Richmond, daily, except Sunday.

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In this original house of thirty-five years standing, Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Rums, and in all 129 Wines 45 Cordials, etc., are sold in always equal quantities. Catawba, the best obtainable, \$1 per gallon. His own Sweet Norton, also \$1 a gallon, can be diluted heavily without loss to its vinosity. Of the 20 different standards of Whiskies, his 6-year old Special Rye at 75 cents full quart, Golden Medal 65 cents, and the grades at 60 cents and 50 cents, full quart, have been known so well and so long as pure and without fusil poison that their superiority in that regard over most others cannot be contradicted. For slender purses and the wealthy there a esomany goods in stock that all can be satisfied. Remember the number—909. (NO BRANCH HOUSE.)

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## A BRUSH WITH SAVAGES.

Capt. Slocum Finds a New Use for Carpet Tacks.

Capt. Joshua Slocum, in his solitary voyage around the world in the sloop Sprer, found a new and exciting use for carpet tacks. In the Century Magazine he thus describes an encounter with the natives of Tierra del Fuego:

"Canoes manned by savages from Fortesque now came in pursuit. The wind falling light, they gained on me rapidly till coming within hail, when they ceased paddling, and a bow-legged savage stood up and called to me, 'Yammerschooner! yammerschooner!' which is their begging term. I said 'No.' Now, I was not for letting them know that I was alone, and so I stepped into the cabin, and, passing through the hold, came out at the fore-scuttle, changing my clothes as I went along. That made two men. Then the piece of bowsprit which I had saved off at Buenos Aires, and which I had still on board, I arranged forward on the lookout, dressed as a seaman, attaching a line by which I could pull it into motion. That made three of us, and we did not want to 'yammerschooner,' but for all that the savages came on faster than before. I saw that, besides four at the paddles in the canoe nearest to me, there were others in the bottom, and that they were shifting hands often. At eighty yards I fired a shot across the bow of the nearest canoe, at which they all stopped, but only for a moment. Seeing that they persisted in coming nearer, I fired the second shot so close to the chap who wanted to 'yammerschooner' that he changed his mind quickly enough and bellowed with fear, 'Bueno jo via Isla,' and sitting down in his canoe, he rubbed his starboard cat-head for some time. I was thinking of a good port captain's advice when he pulled the trigger, and I must have aimed pretty straight; however, a miss was as good as a mile for Mr. 'Black Pedro,' as he it was, and no other, a leader in several bloody massacres. He now directed the course of his canoe for the island, and the others followed him. I knew by his Spanish lingo and by his full beard that he was the villain I have named, a renegade mongrel, and the worst murderer in Tierra del Fuego. The authorities had been in search of him for two years. The Fuegians are not bearded. At night, March 8, at anchor in a snug cove at the Turn, every heart-beat counted thanks. Here I pondered on the events of the last few days, and, strangely enough, instead of feeling rested from sitting or lying down, I now began to feel fagged and worn; but a hot meal of venison stew soon put me right, so that I could sleep. As drowsiness came on I sprinkled the deck with the tacks that my old friend Sambo had given me, and then I turned in. I saw to it that not a few of them stood 'business end' up; for when the Spray passed Thieves' Bay two canoes had put out and followed in her wake, and there was no disguising the fact any longer that I was alone.

Now, it is well known that one cannot step on a tack without saying something about it. A pretty good Christian will whistle when he steps on the 'commercial end' of a carpet tack; a savage will howl and claw the air, and that was just what happened that night about twelve o'clock, while I was asleep in the cabin, where the savages thought they 'had me,' sleep and all. They changed their minds, however, when they stepped on deck, for then they thought that I or somebody else had them. I had no need of a dog; they howled like a pack of hounds. I had hardly use for a gun. They jumped pell-mell, some into their canoes and some into the sea, to cool off, I suppose, and there was a deal of free language over it as they went. I fired the rascals a salute of several guns when I came on deck, to let them know that I was at home, and then I turned in again, feeling sure that I should not be disturbed any more by people who left in so great a hurry.

A Dinner in Mexico.

"The American Club in Mexico City is a unique and interesting institution," said a former resident now in business in the sister republic. "It has about 450 members and occupies the whole of a sumptuously furnished mansion opposite the historic Turbide Hotel, on San Francisco street. The initiation fee is \$100 for 'regulars' and \$50 a year dues, but now residents get off with a \$50 initiation fee alone. The concern is most admirably managed, and the cheapness and excellence of its cuisine is something really marvelous. What do you think of a first-class dinner for 31½ cents? That is the charge to members, and it may interest clubmen in this city to know exactly what our steward gives us to eat at such a figure. Here is a sample dinner card that I happen to have in my pocket:

Cucumbers, radishes.

Soup—Veal broth, with rice.

Fish—Breaded frogs' legs a la Poole.

Entrees—Sautés of doves, with small strips of bacon; chops, with tomato sauce; braised spring lamb, with mint sauce; stuffed chiles a la Mexicana.

Roast—Sirloin of beef.

Vegetables—Mashed potatoes, boiled cabbage, stewed tomatoes.

Dessert—Baked apples, coffee, cheese, fruit.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Tooth Brushes.

In selecting a tooth brush always get the best. A cheap tooth brush is only a waste of money. If the gums are hard and healthy a rather stiff brush should be selected. It will grow softer by use. The bristles of the brush should be of different lengths. In brushing the teeth put the tooth powder on the side of the brush, then work it up and down on the teeth so as to force the bristles in between the teeth. Upper teeth should be brushed downward and the lower ones upward, applying the brush both inside and outside, and also upon the grinding surface of the double teeth, where decay often commences. After brushing vigorously, rinse the mouth with clear water.

"Excuse me," said the stranger, on a hot July Sunday to the distinguished usher, "but is this the Church of the Heavenly Rest?"

"No," replied the usher, "that's just around the corner; but you can sleep here every bit as comfortably as you can there."

So the stranger entered.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## SOME NEW DOLLARS.

FR-SH DESIGNS ADOPTED FOR UNCLE SAM'S PAPER MONEY.

The Treasury Dissatisfied With the "Art Notes" Now in Circulation. How the New Patterns Are Being Turned Out.

The people of this country will be spending several new kinds of money soon. Already a few specimens of it have been printed in Washington, but the Treasury will not be prepared to issue it for a while yet, because it takes a good many millions of notes and certificates to fill the demand, and after they have gone through the presses they have to dry for weeks very slowly, so that the ink on them may not blur in handling. Besides, only the one-dollar and two-dollar silver certificates are finished; the first design for the five-dollar certificate has been rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other denominations are to come.

The reason for preparing these new designs for the paper currency is simply that those which adorn the bills now in circulation are not considered satisfactory. As one Treasury official said the other day: "The pattern of the present one-dollar note wouldn't make a decent newspaper cut." A couple of years ago the Government Bureau of Engraving decided that what the country really wanted was artistic money, and it hired some well-known artists to execute designs for the various denominations of certificates and notes. It was a beautiful idea, but somehow it has not proved a success. These high-art bills now in circulation, with their allegorical pictures and ornamental shields, wreaths and things, have excited nothing but derision on the part of the public and most particularly disgust in banks and counting rooms, where their obscure numbers have made them difficult to reckon.

"A money note is a piece of work purely technical," said the Treasury official above quoted, "and the purpose of its design is as far as possible away from an idea which an artist has in mind when he sits down to make a pretty picture. One hangs a picture on the wall, or it may be suitable for a portfolio; the design of a bill requires first of all the quality of enduring wear with least possible injury. It has to pass through the greasy hands of the butcher, and across the sloppy counter of the beer-seller; it is crumbled in the pocket of the car conductor, and there is no sort of abuse that it is not liable to undergo. Accordingly, every element in the makeup of the pattern ought to have special reference to durability. The principal lettering should be bold and black, so as not to be easily obliterated, and a good strong portrait is not only hard to obscure, but is the best safeguard against counterfeiting."

About 50 per cent. of the surface of the new bills on both sides will be left blank—firstly, in order to show the fibres of the paper better, and, secondly, designs more vividly and clearly. One trouble with the "art notes" is that their designs confuse the eye, making it more easily actually for a counterfeit to pass. The paper money about to be issued, on the other hand, is almost severely plain. An eagle with outspread wings is the principal ornament of the face of the one-dollar silver certificate, a portrait of Lincoln being engraved underneath it. The figure 1 and the Treasury seal are in bright blue, and both seal and denominational number will be of this color on all of the new certificates, so that the latter may be distinguishable at a glance from United States notes and bank notes. The two-dollar certificate has a head of Washington.

The Treasury people say that the value of the portrait as a safeguard against counterfeiting lies in the fact that we are all of us more familiar with human faces than any other objects in the world. We are accustomed to recognize our friends, and very soon we will become so well acquainted with a face on a new bill as to notice the smallest alteration in its expression. A steel engraved portrait cannot be perfectly imitated, and the difference of a line will produce a change in the expression which any one will perceive at a glance. The "art notes" have portraits on their backs, but these being printed in green are comparatively obscure, and the face of a bill, anyway, is the side usually examined.

Experts admit that a note can be made handsomer by engraving it all over, but they say that a few scattered fragments of design, very elaborate, are most difficult to counterfeit successfully. The new bills have comparatively simple patterns on their backs, but the geometrical lattice work used is at the same time very complicated in its traceries, so as almost to defy imitation. All denominational figures are made large and plain, especially at the corners of the face, so as to render counting easy. In some of the "art notes" these all-important figures are actually obscured in an attempt to make them decorative.

The fibre paper will be retained in the new bills, notwithstanding objections made to it by some experts, who urge that it is practically worthless as a protection against counterfeiting. It was used long ago for a considerable time by the Government, but was discontinued because the people who owned the patent for it demanded an exorbitant royalty for the privilege of employing it. In the issue of United States notes of 1899 the ingenious scheme was originated of placing a band of colored fibres on the left hand side of the denominations under \$20, and on the right hand side of the larger denominations, the object of this being to beat that enterprising gentleman, "Pete" McCartney, who had developed a fad for washing the ink off small pads and printing big ones on the blanks thus obtained. In this way, obviously, he could get the real Treasury paper, fibre and all, at a relatively cheap rate.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

Wise Birds.

Some Australian birds lay their eggs in black sand, as if aware of its superior power of absorbing heat; others select the neighborhood of hot volcanic springs, whose warmth plays an important part in the hatching. The mound-builders collect heaps of earth and leave as much as 18 feet high and 30 feet in diameter, and in this hothed their eggs are hatched.

128 to 146 W. 14th St., New York



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## LET THE RECORD SPEAK.

FACTS ABOUT JOHN B. WIGHT.—  
COLORED CITIZENS ENTER YOUR  
PROTEST AGAINST HIS REAPPOINTMENT.

And now we hear of the supreme effort of Commissioner John B. Wight to succeed himself as the representative of the Republicans of the District of Columbia. Representative indeed, John B. Wight represents himself. No one ever heard of him as a Republican, and outside of a very few men he is unknown to the people. His three years however as Commissioner have made every man, woman and child know him, and we venture the prediction that by a direct vote of the people he would not receive a hundred votes for the office he seeks to fill another term. No a thousand times no we say to Commissioner Wight's reappointment, and in taking this position we echo every sentiment of the colored people. He has not lost an opportunity during his term to debase the colored man. It has been stated that he said at a recent meeting of the Board of Commissioners when the name of the son of the lamented John M. Langston came up for consideration in connection with a position under Commissioner Wight, that he would not have any colored men associating with his white clerks. He has denied this but our evidence comes from a source that cannot be questioned. Maybe the minutes of the Board meeting contain the remark, or perhaps the Secretary of the Board recalls it. Be that as it may the vacancy under Wight was not filled by young Langston, the latter finally finding employment under the Democratic Commissioner, who was not afraid to take care of a worthy colored man.

There is evidence however, evidence that cannot be refuted, evidence given by Commissioner Wight and corrected before it was printed, that puts him on record as an enemy of the colored race. On page 49 of the compilation of the hearings conducted by the subcommittee on the District Appropriation Bill, Commissioner Wight speaks of the colored man in such degrading terms generally and specifically that no room for doubt is left concerning his attitude. It occurs under the heading in the police item.

With no desire to misrepresent, but with a firm desire to show up the record, we reprint verbatim the following:

MR. WIGHT. I say it with all kindness, but I state it as a fact, that the 90,000 colored people here are equal to the criminal conditions in any city. They regard life as of no value whatever.

THE CHAIRMAN. But they are not safe crackers?

MR. WIGHT. They are worse. MAJOR SYLVESTER. We had 18 murders last year. We captured some of the most notorious criminals in the United States in the District. We had 25,000 arrests.

MR. WIGHT. And to handle these 90,000 colored people, with the Irish and Italians and other classes that are here and in considerable numbers, speaks well, I think, for the police department, and I defy any city in this country to show better handled prostitutes than is shown here. You never see these women hunting themselves on the street. You never hear of men being solicited on the street, as is in London, New York, and other cities. The business is confined to one section the houses are all located and are cared for in such a way as to confine the business there, so as not to be a disgrace to the city or disreputable in any way, and that is done in the first district with very few men, and the women are kept from going into the city.

And this is the man who seeks another term as Commissioner; this the man who boldly defames the colored citizens of the District. He makes no distinction, but says "the 90,000 colored people here are equal to the criminal conditions in any city. They regard life as of no value whatever."

Think of such a statement going

forth to the country. It is a vile slander on thousands of good, law-abiding citizens who by their industry and devotion to law and order have given so small share in the development of our beautiful Washington. Search the tax records of the Assessor's office and foot up the taxes these very men pay for the support of the government, and incidentally the salary of Commissioner Wight. We venture the prediction that no where in the South would a public man have the effrontery to make this outrageous claim.

How many Negroes have been appointed to office during Mr. Wight's term as Commissioner? Has there been any promotion in the Police or Fire Departments? And when a few days ago a delegation of colored citizens asked for the formation of a fire company to be composed entirely of colored men, Wight discouraged it. The democratic member of the Board however thought it might be a good idea, but unfortunately, the Fire Department and the Police Department are under Commissioner Wight, and the matter will never be heard of again. We are going backward under such a ruler as Wight and the sooner we realize it the better. President McKinley will be acquainted with all this, and we earnestly call upon the colored citizens to unite in a vigorous protest against the reappointment of John B. Wight as Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

## WHAT HAS TAKEN PLACE.

The reports of the Superintendent of Public Schools are more than ordinarily interesting this year. All who are truly interested should peruse them studiously in order to find what has really taken place during the year just elapsed. The discussion of educational methods is extensive and heroic and those who are critical can find plenty of food for digestion and report. Perhaps the report of our Principal of the Colored Normal School is the most interesting because it is most notoriously unique. If we have read correctly, the pupils of the school should be "weeded out" at the end of the first quarter to meet what is considered the demands of the system. A young lady or gentleman who is a member of the Normal School must demonstrate his or her capacity to make a successful teacher before he or she has had any considerable instruction in the art of teaching. This is a strange and unusual test if we are to be governed by the record of teachers who have taken the full course a pupil meets the requirements of a high-water mark teacher as has been said by one of the most accomplished and approved Normal educators, it is questionable as to whether the school, however equipped, can guarantee a good teacher. She has stated that it requires actual contact with children in an unassisted situation to demonstrate real fitness for child study and child discipline. To attempt to weed out pupils before the course of study and observation have fairly begun would seem a very refinement of nonsense. What is needed is in the first place a principal/teacher who is willing to give the largest scope to those who have elected to teach and not seek to embarrass or obstruct the laudable ambition of pupils. It has been suggested that a thorough examination of candidates for graduation is necessary both as means of insuring good teachers for city schools as for the country at large and for the reputation of the school itself.

Certainly we ought to have a rigid and fair examination. But such examination should not be conducted by the immediate teachers. The examining board should be composite representing those who have charge of the graded schools. The committee should consist of a representative of the Normal school, a supervising principal, a directress of primary grades and one or both superintendents. In this way the actual teaching capacity of a pupil could be accurately ascertained and justice could be done without fear of adverse criticism. In our judgment the recommendation of the principal of the Normal school is the most unique, preposterous and impracticable as well as unjust that could come from an educator. The time has come when profound regard for the interest of the race should be emphasized and not the silly and ill-timed

dreams of a back number. If money is to be spent for the education of world be teachers, we should see to it that the greatest good shall be given to the greatest number. We think that we voice the sentiments of the people when we maintain that the largest number possible should be permitted to avail themselves of Normal training.

## RISING STAR OF THE WEST.

One of the most active politicians in the West and journalist of ability is the Editor in Chief of the St. Louis, Mo., Palladium. Mr. Cooper is one of the most successful editors in the West and a man of ability. The success of this young man is due to his perseverance and integrity. The Palladium is well edited, and since his editorial management of it, the paper has wonderfully improved.

The Western Optic said of him:

I. Luther Cooper, Editor-in-Chief of the St. Louis Palladium, the rising star of the West, the leading Negro editor of the West and a destined political leader of the nation, America's youngest Negro editor and leader, born May 17, 1877, a close student of political science and a student of the American Home University of St. Louis, Mo.

## OBITUARY.

WILLIAM H. GILLIS.

From the New York Age.

William H. Gillis, aged 22 years, youngest son of Maria and Frederick Gillis, died at his parent's residence, 929 Sixth avenue, at half past one o'clock on Saturday morning, 17th instant. He had been failing in health for more than a year. He was among the first that embraced religion at St. Olivet Baptist Church and was baptized and joined the church. His religious fervor affected his mind and his parents took him to River Crest, N. J. for treatment. His reason was restored and he was brought home by his parents, but he suffered from a severe cold which developed into consumption from which he died as above stated. He was conscious of his approaching end and told his parents that he could not live very long and was fully prepared to die. He advised all to seek the Savior and be saved. He was conscious to the last and died praising God. Funeral services over his remains were conducted by Revs. Fox, Fisher and R. D. Wynn in St. Olivet Baptist Church at 12 o'clock on Tuesday 20th instant. There were many handsome floral tributes presented. The remains were buried in Kensico Cemetery. His mother, father, sister, brother, relatives and numerous friends deeply mourn his loss. Mr. Gillis is the nephew of Mr. W. H. Brooker of this city.



(The fierce struggle.)

stood up alone to face his deadly enemies. He was doubtless the father of a great family, probably a grandfather and a great-grandfather, too. The fat and fur hung in enormous rolls about his neck, and his whiskers were stupendous.

The two panthers leaped upon the old sea lion, and there was a whirlwind of howls, flying fur and swiftly moving paws, armed with steel-like claws. Then the panthers drew off for a moment. They found that the sea lion could bite very hard and their sides were covered with blood.

The marauders then stood off a little and rained long-distance blows with lightning speed on the sea lion's head and shoulders. The unfortunate sea monster could do nothing, not being able to reach his antagonists, but it was slow work to produce any effect on him, for his tremendously thick fur and fat stopped the blows. He waddled around on his flippers and tail, bellowing defiance at his enemies and trying vainly to get at them.

One of the panthers closed with the sea lion again, and this time the latter tried to drag his enemy over the rock into the water with the intention of drowning him. The two cats bit and tore him so furiously he could not accomplish his purpose.

For a time the combatants sparred for an opening. Suddenly one of the panthers was seized with a devilish idea, for he closed in with the sea lion and bit off his right flipper. The aquatic champion fell to the ground helpless and bleeding to death. The panthers were victorious, and were already licking their chops, as a preliminary to devouring their victim."

## She Made Scandalous Charges.

A jury at Philadelphia awarded Miss Laura Evans, a saleslady employed in John Wannamaker's store for 18 years, \$12,000 damages, the full amount of her claim, \$10,000, with interest from May 9, 1895, in her suit against Louisa M. Wright, also known as Louisa Wernle, a customer. It was a slander uttered by Miss Wright which caused the bother.

Charles C. Dupont has been refused a divorce by the New York courts. Dupont and his wife first met in a boarding-house in Philadelphia, Hallowsen, 1896. A secret courtship followed. The secret became known, however, as secrets will. Then, according to Dupont's story, the dean of the university insisted upon his marrying the girl. Dupont married her.

There are five "tasters" in the Sultan's kitchen at Constantinople. They taste every dish before it is put before their royal master.

## HIS RIGHT TO WORK.

A Millionaire Who Runs His Own Elevator.

There is a millionaire in San Francisco who runs an elevator every day as industriously as though he belonged to a cage-operator's union instead of a capitalists' club.

It is something decidedly out of the common, says the San Francisco Examiner, to see a thousand-dollar be-diamonded hand controlling the lever of an elevator, and to know that the man who opens the door of the cage for you could draw a negotiable check for \$100,000 as easily as you could step in or out of his presence. Nor is it at all usual for elevator passengers to have their eyes dazzled by a diamond worth \$1,600 blazing at them from a cage-operator's shirt.

But notwithstanding this capitalist's strict attention to business and the brilliancy of his jewels he could never get a job in any hotel of his own. No body in need of an elevator man would consider him seriously for an instant should he apply for employment. Yet he is an excellent mechanic and does not read yellow-papered novels while on duty.

The reason of Millionaire Bradbury's ineligibility is his avoirdupois. That would be the use of lifting 200 pounds of man each trip when a fifty-pound boy could do the work without wear and tear on the basement machinery not to mention the unnecessary fraying of wire cables.

A representative of the Examiner found William B. Bradbury in the cage of the elevator at his Hotel Bradbury rushing it up and down the shaft as fast as electricity could send it. But Mr. Bradbury would not talk. He was busy running his hotel and his elevator, he said, and besides it wasn't any business of the newspapers, anyhow. Leaving the elevator he slammed the door and disappeared in his private office.

But Mr. Bradbury is a man of moods. In subsequent interviews he good-naturedly explained that he worked all his life long, he says, and has a right to keep on working. Asked for the names of other pioneer millionaires who work, he said there are none, because they are all dead. Then he recalled the names of some of them—Fair, Flood, O'Brien, Stanford, Crocker, Hopkins, Sharon, Raistoun, Sutro and Blythe.

"A man's got to work to live," said he. "That's what bone and muscle are given us for. When you shut down your engine your boiler is going to burst."

"How to get rich? That is just as easy, mind you. All you have to do is to center your mind on it. Give up everything else. Give up friends, children, peace and comfort. Pleasure? Take it seeing the dollars come in. There is a fierce joy of conquest that you feel over each one."

Millionaire Bradbury talks like a miser, but his deeds are those of a philanthropist, for he gives away dollars by the thousand to charity, and asks those benefited that nothing be said about it.

## Travelling in Java.

A man who has been travelling in Java thus writes about the Dutch colonial railways. He says:—"Trains are used in Java, not on account of their speed, but on account of the long distances one has to cover. If you are in a hurry and you haven't more than five miles to go—walk. You may find some difficulty in keeping up to the train if it is going down a stiff grading but you will more than make this up on the flat, and you'll romp past it on coming to the slightest ascent. It is a solemn fact," he continues, "that once in the course of a mile walk along a highway running parallel with the railway line I caught up to and passed a 'snell' (express train). Toward the end of the walk I entered a shop to purchase some cigars and only after I had been in the shop ten minutes did the train again pass me."

—Pinang Gazette.

## A Brave General.

Gen. Pieter Arnoldus Cronje, called "the Lion of South Africa," who was captured by the British, has the reputation of being not only a brave soldier but one of the ablest of living strategists. His life, like that of President Kruger, has been devoted to the service of his country, both in military and civil offices. Although he went into the war holding the nominal rank of a district commandant, while Gen. Joubert is the commandant.



(Col. Baden-Powell).

ent general and vice-president, he seems to have been assigned a position of equal importance.

The man who is at the close of his military career has engaged prominently both in the first war of independence and in the Jameson raid.

At the outbreak of the present war Gen. Cronje established the siege of Mafeking, penning up there the British force under Col. Baden-Powell. He soon took command of the Boer forces at Kimberley, and with the exception of his flying trip to Gen. Joubert at Ladysmith he was on the ground there until captured.

## The Business View.

Two newsboys witnessed a performance of "Hamlet."

In the last scenes, after Hamlet had killed Laertes and the King, and the Queen has died of poison and Hamlet of a poisoned wound, one of the boys exclaimed: "Say, Jim, what a great time that must have been for extra editions."

## MISCHIEVOUS.

Monkeys in Their Temple at Benares Have Lots of Fun.

At Benares, India, there is a temple belonging to the monkeys who are held sacred by the people and a party of Americans visited this temple not long since.

We had provided ourselves with popcorn and goodies, writes one of the party, which we intended to offer the monkeys, but they did not give us a chance to give them the dainties. They snatched them from our hands, and when our supplies were gone they amused themselves by mocking us.

One of our party, who had a bad cold, blew his nose very loudly. Scarcely had he replaced his handkerchief in his pocket when a monkey seized the end, pulled it out, and gave a fine imitation of the act. Then, of course, some of us had kodaks, and after we had taken several pictures another little imp picked up a little block of wood which lay upon the ground, and with it took several snapshots at us. A third mischievous simian (a vain mother monkey, who deserted her infant for the purpose) grabbed from my shoulders a red scarf, and in a few flying leaps carried it to a lofty minaret. There she put it on, and seemed to be quite proud of her looks. But she was not allowed to keep her prize. In about three minutes at least 40 monkeys had bit a piece of my precious scarf. Then our native guide informed me that the monkeys were very fond of scarfs, and that they captured a great many on the stone "ghats" near the temple while their owners were bathing in the river.

## SHOE BUCKLES.

They Were Once Worth Much More Than the Shoes.

Once on a time your shoe was nothing without the buckle. Indeed, it was a case of the "tail wagging the dog," for the buckle was the main thing and the shoe only to carry it. It was not the size, but the costliness of the buckle which counted among royalties and people of high rank at court wore diamonds, while even in those days some wore paste imitations in a vain effort to seem rich.

In 1720 a leader of fashion would wear a full flowing curled wig reaching in ringlets half way down back and arms, a laced coat cut straight, with buttons put on in every possible place, and square-toed, black shoes with an enormous flat on the instep, high heels, and on the flat a small but brilliant buckle. Next to the buckle of brilliants came those of gold. Rich land owners and merchants wore gold buckles larger than the diamond ones, but still small in proportion to the shoe flaps.

Your thriving shoemaker wore buckles of silver, and your opulent farmer those of shining steel, and the poorer class had buckles of brass or iron; but of some material every one wore buckles on the shoes.

## Carl Schurz.

Although the venerable Carl Schurz has been accused of being a political turn-coat, since he has figured prominently in both the Republican and Democratic parties, probably he would claim that his principles are dearer to him than party ties, and although his principles as well as his undoubted ability have brought him political favor, he has lost as much by them as he has gained on the whole. He was editor of Harper's Weekly for several years, having succeeded the late George William Cur-



ties, and although he is now a "statesman out of a job," it does not trouble him much, for though he is in moderate circumstances, his tastes are simple, and he can turn an honest dollar easily whenever he cares to put his pen to paper for the magazines or reviews. Mr. Schurz is past three score and ten. He lives in New York, and may often be seen taking long walks in the upper part of the city. He is an anti-imperialist, and possibly may be found working with the Democrats during the coming presidential campaign.

## Great Office Building.

New York is to have the biggest office building in the world, it is said. It will not be remarkably high—only 20 stories—but it will cover a great deal of ground and have more interior space than any other structure on the globe used for office purposes. The site, at the southeast corner of Broad street and Exchange place, in the very heart of the money district, will cost \$2,000,000, and it is believed the building can be erected for \$4,000,000 more. Six million dollars for a block of brick and iron is a goodly sum, but when the size of the block and the value of the land on which it will stand are considered it does not appear to be too much. The new Alliance Realty Company, of which Frederick Scutts is President, bought the ground the other day and work on the building will be commenced very soon.

## A Funeral Syndicate.

All the funerals in Paris are conducted by a single syndicate, which has a licensed monopoly of the business. There is a regular tariff of rates, a first-class funeral costing \$2,000 and a cheap or ninth class \$5.

## SLAIN IN GREAT BATTLES.

Loss of Life Not Heavy In the Transvaal War

## A RUNNING COMPARISON

Kitchener Destroyed 17,000 Human Souls in a Day—A Comparison of the Fiercest Battles of the World—The Matter of Marksmanship.

In proportion to the number of men engaged upon both sides there have been practically no marked losses of life in the Transvaal campaign, says the Chicago Times-Herald. The forces of England in South Africa are rapidly approaching 200,000 in number. The highest estimate placed upon the size of the Transvaal army is \$9,000. Englishmen and Boers have confronted each other in battle since October 12. The number of English killed, wounded and missing or taken prisoners does not yet exceed 10,000. In all probability, owing to their entrenched positions and mountain embankments which surround them, the Boers have not lost over two-thirds this number.

It is fair to suppose that the total losses on both sides in 120 days of fierce campaigning do not exceed 17,000 men. The killed on both sides do not number 1,500. This is a merciful war so far as taking human life is concerned, just as all war is beneficial in its destruction of waste forces and vitalizing power upon the best which survives. The words "carnage" and "slaughter" have no real place so far in the Transvaal fighting. Why, Kitchener, on one day alone—September 2, 1899—destroyed at Oudman, 17,600 devices—miserable, ignorant fanatics, who thought they had a right to live. That is slaughter.

Let us see how men killed each other in the past when firearms were not modern or did not exist, and when the opportunity to kill in battle was much greater than it is at the present time. Edward III and Philip VI tilted with each other at Crecy August 26, 1346, and the killed and wounded and prisoners amounted in all to 42,000 men. The English, although victorious, lost 12,000. This was right royal fighting and would have given war correspondents many a remarkable material for bloody despatches. At Hohenlinden December 3, 1800, the French loss was approximately 9,000, while the Austrians, in killed and wounded, lost 8,000 and 12,000 prisoners were taken. Thus the killed and wounded of that one day equaled the loss of 17,000 in the Transvaal war of both sides in 120 days. One might infer that the marksmanship of 1899 and 1900 was of poor quality. This is not true. The fact is that armies meet less in hand-to-hand conflicts to-day than ever before. At Marengo, June 14, 1800, the French loss was 7,000 and the Austrians lost between 10,000 and 12,000 or 19,000 in all, which figures for a single twenty-four hours of fighting make the battling at the Tugela and Modder rivers seem like a skirmish. But greater carnage than this has been recorded. At Chancellorsville, May 2, 3 and 4, 1863, the Union loss was 16,030 the Confederate loss 12,281. In other words 28,300 men were put out of active service in three days. At Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, the Union loss was 15,851 and the Confederate loss 17,850, an average of about 16,800 a day. Still a human life is of more value in 1900 than it was in 1863. The war value of a man is greater to-day than it was then, and it is said to be a law of the Fates that as work value increases the mortality wrought in warfare decreases. Which may or may not be so.

July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, the Union loss was 15,000, killed, wounded 13,700, missing 6,634, and the Confederate loss 21,621, so that there was an average loss per day on that battlefield of 17,000 men. At Antietam, September 17, 1862, the Union loss was 12,469, Confederate loss 9,000 to 12,000, or a total of at least 21,500. The second Bull Run was fought on August 29 and 30, 1862. The Union forces lost 15,000 men and the Confederates 8,400. In the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, the Union side was crippled by the loss of 18,000 men and the Confederate by a loss of 11,000 men. The Germans and French did equally as well at Mars-la-Tour August 16, 1870. The German loss in killed and wounded was 16,000. The French loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 17,000. One regiment lost 49 officers and 1,736 men, but this regimental loss does not compare with the Union loss at the time of the first discharge of the Confederate batteries and musketry at the battle of the Wilderness, when it was estimated that in five minutes 5,000 Union soldiers were wounded and killed. Gravelotte, August 18, 1870, was a carnage to be remembered. The Germans left upon the field 20,159 dead or wounded men. The French lost between 12,000 and 15,000. Flevena, in the snows of the Balkan mountains, the battle of July 18, 1877, gave the mountain's scarred streams of blood, and Turk and Muscovite died with their set teeth fixed in each other's flesh. The total Russian losses in ten days' fighting were 32,000. The Turkish losses have never been accurately known. They have been estimated at 20,000.

Last but not least of the fierce battles of the world where life was treated as a bauble comes Waterloo, June 18, 1815. The loss of the English and Prussians was 22,000 and of the French 35,000. Wellington's army could not have survived the ravages of the French guns but for the support of the allies, and England as an Empire has never come so near annihilation on the field of battle as it did at Waterloo.

Rosa Bonheur's Monument. The Rosa Bonheur monument, Fontainebleau will be modeled under the direction of her brother Isidore. It will consist of a bull in bronze, enlarged from a model made by Rosa Bonheur herself. One side of the pedestal will bear a bronze bas-relief of "The Horse Fair," and the panel on the other side will contain a group of cattle from another of her paintings. At the rear end of the pedestal an upright panel will exhibit the bas-relief of a stag, and at the front end there will be a bronze medallion portrait of the artist and the inscription.



## THE NEW INDUSTRY.

## Automobilism Affecting Other Industries.

The rapid growth and development of civilization through improved highways made addresses, and well-known cycle crusaders related the methods used by them in attaining success. In the recent good roads convention at Albany, N. Y., whose main object was the urging on the legislature of motor vehicle manufacturing are having a widespread effect in other industries, whose products enter into the building and equipment of automobiles. The tire industry has been extended thereby to a new variety almost entirely different from the old vehicle and bicycle lines. The machinery trade, of course, has been largely affected by the demand for automobile machinery for the turning out of screws and other small parts, to say nothing of the large orders the drop forge makers are receiving. Then there are the carriage body builders; the paint and varnish makers; and the manufacturers of lamps, pumps, bells, and other sundries. Even the dressmaker and clothiers are feeling the boom and are advertising appropriate costumes for women and men. Already the automobile coat has left its mark on fashion. There is bound, too, to be a revival of the suburban road house and country hotel trade through the new class of road users and the growing automobile tourist class.

## TO KILL EAGLES.

## Skua Gulls Are Raised By the Natives of Foulia Island.

The great Skua gulls have been raised by the natives of Foulia, one of the Shetland Isles, to kill eagles. These birds breed in the Shetlands, and the inhabitants of the far-away and lonely island carefully rear and preserve these birds in order to rid the island of the eagles which commit so many depredations. The magnificent red sandstone cliffs that form the northwestern coast became a favorite haunt of the eagles. At that inaccessible spot they increased so rapidly that they became a terror to the natives living there. The Skua gulls are also strong and fierce, and have become the inveterate foe of the eagles. In battle the gulls are nearly always victorious, and so the inhabitants of Foulia made provision for feeding and caring for the Skua gulls, which, though formidable to their feathered enemies are very peaceful and docile when brought into contact with man. The great Skua is a splendid example of a robber gull deriving its food chiefly by victimizing or even killing other sea fowl. It measures about two feet in length; the plumage is predominantly brown, with white bases to the quills conspicuous in flight.

## Army Mules.

A Congressman has received the following suggestion: "Would it not be well for the United States Government to prohibit the exportation of mules until our supply has caught up with the demand? The country is now depleted of its mules and should have a serious trouble with any of the European nations our means of transportation would be seriously hampered, because we are allowing ourselves to be impoverished by those who are engaged in a national quarrel, and we gain nothing but a passing pecuniary advantage from the transaction. The writer served in the war of 1861 in the Quartermaster's Department, and therefore has a strong appreciation of the value of these half horses in time of national trouble."

## A Submerged Forest.

There is a submerged forest on the Columbia River between the Dallas and the Cascade Mountains. The submergence took place 500 years ago and since then the rotting logs have been under water, while the upper parts of the trunks have been bared yearly at low water. The bark is gone and the wood is partly wasted away, but some of it is firm and looks fresh. This fact seems owing to the durable quality of the wood of that species, namely, the pseudotsuga douglasii.

## Smallpox Time Now.

The statistics of smallpox show that this ailment is more prevalent from January to June than in the latter half of the year. Measles show a descending curve in January, a rise in May and June, a fall from August to October, and then a rise in November and December, carrying us on to the January fall. Scarlet fever is low from January to July; it rises in August, and is at its height in December. Typhoid fever is typically an ailment of the autumn.

## A Wise Bird.

Mexico has a clever bird called the melanarpes which has discovered a new use for the telephone pole. At the foot of the post this bird makes a large hole, in which it rears its family. Somewhat higher up the post it makes an observatory from which it looks in every direction. Still higher this sagacious bird makes its storehouse, and thus the pole serves as its house, fortress and warehouse.

## Key to the Transvaal.

Delagoa Bay, around which is much interest is just now centered, is the finest harbor in South Africa, and practically the key to the Transvaal. It is valued by the British, therefore, that they could number it among their possessions will be readily understood, for it would enable them to cut off the supply of Buer war stores which the Portuguese are allowing to pass through Lourenco Marques.

## A Royal Prerogative.

"It's worth something, after all, to be a Sultan," said the ruler of the Sultan, turning from the newspaper account of the rejection of Robert's offer, letting his eyes wander to a group of wives playing golf in the office.

## Death Only Can Decide.

In an argument with a man a woman invariably has the last word. But death alone can decide the victory when the battle is between two women, says one of them.

## THE BIG PYTHON'S TOILET

## Cage of a Big Snake at the Zoo in New York

## HOW SHE SHEDS HER SKIN

## Maternal Devotion to Eggs That Wouldn't Hatch—Vigorous Measures to Make Her Change Her Costume—Seven Month Fast.

Probably the most curious specimen among the inmates of the new Zoo in Bronx Park, says the New York Sun, is the big East Indian python known as Fatima. Few visitors as they stand before the cage where the great reptile coils her twenty-two feet of richly tinted body appreciate the eccentric habits of this creature, and the correspondingly remarkable treatment she receives from her keepers.

Fatima arrived in New York last September on a tramp steamer from Singapore. For the three months of the voyage she lay tightly coiled in a crate without food or drink. The only attention given her was a sprinkling with warm water every week or so which she responded by hissing like a small steam engine and making an occasional vicious lunge at some of the crew.

From the introduction of the python into her commodious glass-fronted cage in the reptile house up to the present time she has established a record unique among snakes. She began by laying seventy-five eggs, which were destined never to hatch because their owner had been chilled by the cold weather prior to settling down in captivity. Nevertheless the proud possessor collected them into a pile, and, coiling herself about them, waited patiently for the little snakes to appear. Two weeks, the period of incubation, went by and Fatima had not stirred from her position. An attempt was then made by her keepers to take the eggs away from her, but she developed such energetic measures of defense to prevent this that the keepers who think little of juggling with rattlesnakes and cobras, retreated from the cage with considerable alacrity.

In the meantime Fatima had been preparing to shed her skin. Her copper eyes mounted on a head as big as that of a jug of respectable size, had turned to a pearly white. Gradually this tint faded away, leaving the eyes dull and glassy. This was a sign that the skin was ready to be cast. If this operation did not take place within a certain time the reptile was liable to contract a malady peculiar to ophidians, which would probably cause her death. Her devotion to her eggs, however, obliterated all other consideration and the critical time drew nearer without action on her part.

At this juncture Mr. Dittmars, who has charge of the reptile house, decided upon vigorous measures. The eggs must be taken away, he declared, and if the python failed to walk out of her skin the same must be stripped from her by blows from a cane. Accordingly, a stream of cold water at high pressure was turned on the reptile. As she hurriedly crawled to cause trouble Keeper Snyder crawled into the cage behind the protection of a screen and raked out the eggs with a long pole. Several times the screen was sent flying by blows from the snake's head and Snyder had to be pulled out by the legs. The eggs were finally removed and a respite was allowed to the reptile until the next day to appear in her new clothes.

The respite was vain. The next morning showed the python coiled sulkily in the corner where her eggs had been. Her old skin had cracked in many places and must be removed at once. The snake's bathtub was filled with boiling water and every orifice in the cage was stopped up. It was soon full of steam and resembled a Turkish bath. After an hour of this treatment of the python when the temperature of the interior of the cage was about 100 degrees and it was dripping with moisture, Keepers Snyder and Dahl with Mr. Dittmars entered the cage, pushing a blanket in front of them supported on a pole as a screen. They were well aware of the fact that if the snake caught them in her coils an uncomfortable embrace might follow, the same being detrimental to ribs and whatever portion of their anatomy was involved. The door was in the center of the cage, and they must advance ten feet to reach the snake. As they started to crawl forward the snake blew a quantity of air from her capacious interior with a noise not particularly encouraging. She then glided toward the door, cutting off the retreat of the invaders. Catching sight of Snyder's suspenders, which were of a bright carmine hue and evidently not being partial to the color, she made a neat pass of about six feet in his direction. Not seeing any way of retreat, and fully appreciating what might happen, Snyder promptly ascended the trunk of a cedar tree in the cage, and perching himself about eight feet above Fatima, looked about to see what would happen next.

The next move was made by one of the men below. Reaching out a hand cautiously from under the blanket he caught hold of a rent in the old skin and pulled off a long strip. When the epidermis was removed there shone a patch of velvety body reflecting the prismatic colors. The operation was repeated. It seemed to please the snake. She at once became quiet and allowed the process to go on. Snyder slid down from the tree and joined in the operation. A short time later the python was laid aside and the work began in earnest. It took more than four hours to relieve Fatima of her old clothes during the remainder of which time she showed the utmost good nature toward her keepers although making a vicious jab or two at groups of spectators outside the cage.

In her new suit the monster reflected all colors of the rainbow, but yet there remained another anxiety: she must now take a substantial meal; otherwise, in the language of the herpetologist, she must be stuffed. This with a snake of her size is a dangerous operation. Dainties calculated to delight her eyes were served daily but at these she indifferently turned away.

## BE NOT DECEIVED!!



## TO THE COLORED PEOPLE of America.

RECOGNIZING the fact that there are many so called hair growers and straighteners now being offered on the market, and knowing to a certainty that most of these are frauds pure and simple, we wish to make a straight forward statement to the colored people of America through its best paper, the Planet.

In the year 1871, our present Secretary through a fortunate circumstance acquired the receipt for OZONO. It was not offered for sale or pushed to any extent until 1875, when it was put upon the market and met with marked success. After a thorough test by the leading colored people of that time, it was pronounced an honest, legitimate remedy. True to all we claimed for it and worthy in every respect of the confidence and attention of every member of the colored race. Because they found it to cause the hair to GROW LONG AND STRAIGHT, soft and fine and as beautiful as an April morning. It also cures all forms of itching, humiliating scalp diseases, stops the hair from falling out, and causes a new growth to grow on the balding head. Now, whenever a genuine article appears on the market, there are always a lot of people who imitate and make capital out of the merits of other people's goods. Seeing our marked success numerous so called hair growers and hair straighteners were put on the market. Of course the colored people had no way to tell that they were being fooled and bought most of them to their sorrow.

Now we ask you a plain question. Would we absolutely agree to refund you your money provided you are not satisfied with the preparations we manufacture if our goods were not true to all we claim for them? We assert right here that we have advertised for nearly 24 years, offering to return the money for every case in which Ozono did not give satisfaction and we have never yet had to refund the money. Ozono will positively take the Kinks out of Knotty, Kinky, Curly, Refractory Hair. It will make short, harsh hair long and straight. It will cure your head of all itching, worrying, running scalp diseases, Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff, Itch, &c.



It will stop your hair from falling out. It will restore gray hair to its natural color, making the hair Long and Soft, Fine and Silky and as beautiful as an April morning. 10,000 people are to-day using Ozono and not one complaint. We have thousands of testimonials we have not space to publish. Rev. B. Hertz, an eminent Colored Divine of the Church writes: I have found your Ozono to prove satisfactory in every particular.

Kate W. Page, Blacksburg, Va., writes:—Your preparation has proven true to all you claim for it.

The price of Ozono is 50c. a box. It takes from 3 to 4 boxes to accomplish the treatment. We make this liberal offer for a limited time only. Cut out this Coupon and send to us with \$1.00, and we will forward you 4 boxes of Ozono and one bottle Electrical Skin Refiner which makes black skin bright, rough skin soft and pliant and cures all skin diseases. We will also include one fancy jar of our Electrical Skin Food—nature's great beautifier, removes wrinkles, Moth patches, freckles and all facial blemishes, and to prove our liberality we will add to this one Package of Anti-odor. A positive cure for Sore Throat, all forms of Womb Diseases, Chills, Sore and Frosted Feet, also removes all smells and Odors arising from the human body such as Feet, Arm Pits, &c.

Remember we will refund the money if you are not pleased with the goods and positively this offer is not good but for a limited time only. Cut out and mail this Coupon to us with One Dollar and get this Grand Combination Offer; as this opportunity will not occur again.

## Boston Chemical Co. 411 23d Street — RICHMOND, VA.

I enclose you \$1.00 (One Dollar) for which please send me the following goods at once:

- (four) LARGE BOXES "OZONO" HAIR GROWER AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER.  
(one) LARGE BOTTLE ELECTRICAL SKIN REFINER,  
(one) LARGE JAR ELECTRICAL SKIN FOOD,  
(one) LARGE PACKAGE ANTI ODOR.

## MY NAME IS

Name.....

House No.....Street.....

City.....Co.....State.....

## TRAVEL, A LUXURY.

The "Royal Limited" finest day train in the world, leaving Washington B. & O. Station, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, daily, 3 P. M., arrives New York 8 P. M. Splendid dining and cafe car service.

## MOST SUPERB DAY TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

The "Royal Limited" leaves Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, daily, 3 P. M., arrives New York 8 P. M. Splendid dining and cafe car service.

## WASHINGTON-TOLEDO, SLEEPER VIA B. &amp; O.

Quick service to Michigan points daily on 12:05 A. M. train, arriving Toledo 6:35 P. M., without change, same day, making close connections to all points in Michigan.

## WASHINGTON-CLEVELAND SLEEPER VIA B. &amp; O.

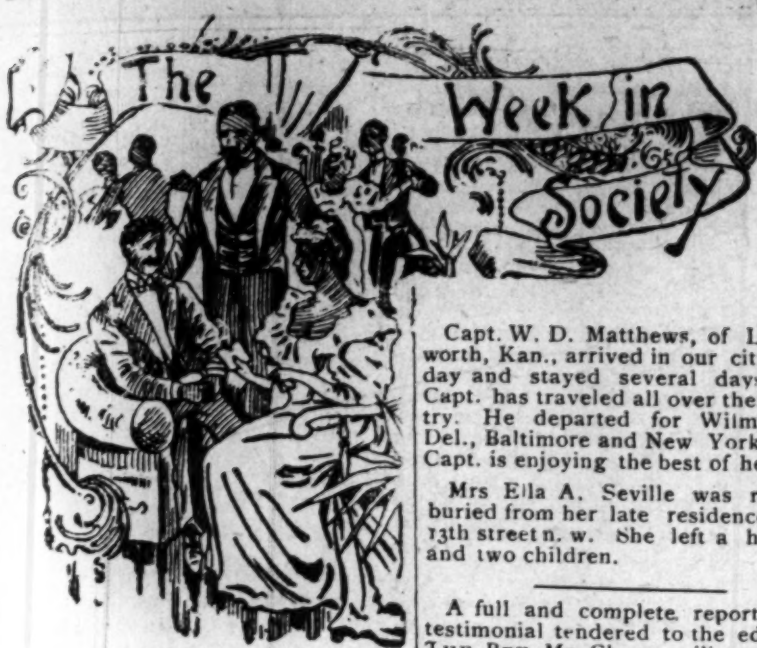
Quick service and superior accommodations daily on 8:30 P. M. train, without change, arriving Cleveland 10:20 next morning.

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For rheumatism, liver complaint, bad blood, boils, pimples, old sores, ring worm, tetters, chronic and syphilitic rheumatism, and all humors of scrofulous diseases caused by impurities of the blood, take the New Blood Tonic. This medicine is carefully compounded and contains the most valuable blood purifiers known to medical science. Its use will convince you that it has no equal. Guaranteed pure and fresh. Price, 50 cents small, \$2.00 large. Mail orders promptly attended to. Delivered in city for the above price. Prepared only by Harris Chemical Company, 3rd and F street N.W., Washington, D. C.



## EDITOR COOPER ENTERTAINS.

The informal dinner given by Mr. E. E. Cooper, editor of the Colored American, at Gaskins and Gaines on last Saturday evening was a most unique affair. There were ten courses and the invited guests consisted of Register Lyons, Recorder Cheatham, Hon. John F. Green, Ex-Minister J. Milton Turner, Prof. Robert H. Terrell, John H. Paynter, D. B. McCary, R. S. Smith, W. D. Montague, Robert Harland, Mr. Sledge, Hon. Geo. H. White and Editor W. Calvin Chase.

Miss Nellie Green of 22nd and F sts. n. w., is quite sick.

A prominent young physician of the northwest will soon lead a bride to the altar. They will be domiciled in the "bridal park Le Droit."

The funeral of Miss Mary Jane Myers took place last Monday at the Presbyterian Church. Miss Myers had been sick for some time and although her death was expected at any time, when it came it was keenly felt by many admiring friends. The remains were tenderly laid to rest in Harmony Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dodson of 4th street n. w. have a little stranger in their home. It is a fine baby boy.

Miss Ida C. Turner, who is now in Phila., Pa., is expected to spend the Easter holidays in this city.

## EARL'S ETCHINGS.

It has become evident that Supt. Powell will have to go. Saturday's Star prints many damaging statements as made by the teachers over whom he presides. The investigation committee has made them public. Charges of like nature were preferred against him years ago, when superintendent of public schools in a Western city.

Miss Elvira Robinson of 617 M street Northwest has been slightly indisposed.

Dr. J. L. Honeywell of Howard University Medical school contemplates a trip to Berlin, Germany to further perfect his profession.

The second edition of the High School Journal is out.

Mr. Madden Butler has been appointed substitute teacher in the Tenth Division.

Miss Anne Lewis, a kindergarten teacher, who has been confined by illness, is out. Her friends note the fact with much pleasure.

Mr. Richard Hughes, a prominent attaché of the legal profession, is quietly convalescing.

Many brilliant events are looked for Easter. Gayety, myth and delightfulness will welcome spring in all her elixirs of beauty.

Mrs. George Silence leaves for Atlantic City shortly.

Miss Laura Arnold, a teacher in Slater School has been suddenly called to the bed of her sick mother at Frankfort, Pa. Her father is also quite ill.

The public rhetorical at the High School Thursday were very grand. The numbers were well rendered and afforded high appreciation for those present.

## BROOKLAND, D. C.

Miss Florence Freeman has returned from New York. No doubt she made many friends while the guest of her sister, Mrs. Louise Burleigh.

The many friends of Mrs. Solomon Jones are pleased to hear of the speedy recovery of her son who was seriously hurt two weeks ago.

Miss Lucy Beason of Georgetown spent the past Sunday with her brother, Mr. J. F. Beason.

The Brookland Sunday School is progressing. It was organized two years ago.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Anacostia, paid a flying visit to Brookland last Sunday.

Mrs. M. J. G. Curry is still quite sick.

Miss H. C. Beason, vice president of the Mt. Zion Christian Endeavor and one of Washington's popular school teachers is quite sick.

Mr. Robert Coleman was in the city the guest of his sister, Mrs. Daisy Arnold of 1417 Corcoran street.

Mrs. Marion Moore sister of Miss K. U. Alexander one of Washington's most popular teachers will leave for home next week. Mrs. Moore was hastened to Washington by the death of her mother, Mrs. Alexander, whose funeral took place Sunday week.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

"The Importance of Art" was forcibly and interestingly presented by Mrs. Fannie Ware Taylor at the Congressional Lyceum Sunday afternoon last. The exercises began with singing directed by Prof. W. J. Edwards, in introducing the speaker, Mr. W. C. Martin, who presided referred to her as one who had won a place in the world of art.

Mrs. Taylor began by defining the term "art," and bringing forth much historical data to show that the ancients as well as the people of modern times considered art as one of the most important branches of learning. Music, sculpturing and poetry as well as painting, were comprehended in the term "art." She said that in spite of the many disadvantages there were some of the race whose work was recognized and appreciated by the leading art critics of the world. As a sculptor Miss Edmonia Lewis whose studio is in Rome takes high rank. As poets, Phillis Wheatley, Francis Harper and Paul Lawrence Dunbar are known wherever the English language is spoken. And "Daniel in the Lion's Den" and "Lazarus Raised from the Dead" immortalize Mr. Tanner of Paris, France as a painter of wonderful skill and merit.

The paper elicited much favorable comment especially among the many ladies present, and was discussed by Prof. Edwards and Miss Loula Coleman. The latter paid a high compliment to Mrs. Taylor as a successful instructor in art.

The importance of art was further shown by Miss Annie Payne who rendered a beautiful solo.

Tomorrow afternoon, Prof. J. W. Cromwell, principal of Banneker school will address the Lyceum.

## THE NEW BLOOD TONIC.

The great spring medicine that makes old people feel young, gives new blood, new life! strengthens the limbs, brightens the intellect, quickens the step, sharpens the appetite, removes all aches and pains in the back, joints or limbs. The great and wonderful Blood and Skin Cleanser—Pleasant to take—small doses—but powerful and effective—Harmless—Only 50c per bottle.—Prepared only by

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## AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR OUR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Any one with a business turn can earn two or three dollars a day by taking up the work laid out by the American Savings Industrial Company, Room 3, 609 F St., N. W. Explanation free. Call from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Only those willing to work need apply.

The first grand concert of the season, will be given by the full Capital City Musical Concert Orchestra, at Grand Army Hall, 1412 Pa. Ave., n. w. Tuesday evening April 10, 1900, at which time our committee respectfully invites all of our friends who have patronized us on former occasions to come out and spend an evening of unusual fun and pleasure. We also extend a cordial invitation to the generous public, clubs and other organizations to be present with us.

## CONCERT PROGRAM

**CAPITAL CITY QUARTETTE.**  
Piano Solo, Miss E. Williams; Solo and Coon Songs, Miss Blanche Payne; Baritone Solo and High Alto's, Miss Lizzie Williams and Miss Lillie Williams; Duo and Solo's, Miss Wordella Robinson and Miss Blanche Robinson; Piano Soloist and coon Songster, Miss Daisy Brown.

**HARMONY QUARTETTE.**  
Songs, Wing and Buck Dancing, Messrs. Eugene Dorsey, John Johnson Edw. Kemp; Comedian and Coon Songster, Mr. Samuel Cornish, better known as Dollar (B); Musical Team, Messrs. Stewart, Felder, Carroll and Holmes; Ending of Concert with a Grand Old Cake Walk, Cake ornamented with Silver Quarters.  
Concert from 8 to 10:30 p. m. After concert wait for big Ball until 3 a. m. Buffet service by J. Otway Holmes. Don't forget date, April 10th. The Capital City Orchestra, Prof. B. F. Holmes, will furnish all the latest music for Ball. Admission, 25 cents. Carriage call 3 a. m. Come early and enjoy concert.

Miss Florence Leary is the latest light upon the Arena of fiction. Her versatile use of the pen characterizes a style that requires much thought and consideration. We wish her unsolicited success in her new embarkation.



## UNDERTAKER

J. B. Dabney,  
Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Stables' carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc.

Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified that I have moved from my old place of business 441 L street, n. w. to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. n. w., where we are prepared to give better satisfaction.

Our Stables, in  
Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

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## GINSENG ROOT.

The Peculiar Qualities Attributed  
to it by Chinese Superstition.

C. H. Mead, a Delaware County  
druggist, was on the Broadway Central  
Hotel last night. "I've been disposing  
of a lot of ginseng root to an exporter  
in Cedar street," said he. "Nearly all  
of it goes to China. The Japs don't use  
it, but the Chinese think there's nothing  
like ginseng. It is a slender, slow-  
growing shrub, found all through the  
North, and there is a good deal of it in  
Delaware and Sullivan counties. The  
root, dried, brings \$8 a pound here in  
Manhattan. The Chinese ascribe all  
sorts of virtues to it, and the value of  
each individual root depends on its size  
and shape. A big root brings enormous  
prices in China. It has no particular  
medicinal properties. It has been an-  
alyzed more than once, and the abso-  
lute absence of healing qualities in the  
herb is perfectly well known to the  
druggists of this country. That makes  
no difference to the Chinaman, however.  
He believes it is the greatest cure-all,  
and the root possesses a charm in his  
eyes. The possession of a big root will  
make the first baby boy in a native  
Chinese family exceedingly wise and  
valiant. In fact, it is believed that af-  
ter a big root is secured the first male  
child will turn out to be a mandarin  
or something of that sort. If the root,  
besides being large, possesses any pecu-  
liarities suggesting a resemblance in  
miniature to the human form, then  
that root is indeed a jewel, and worth  
more than gold. Just how long the  
Chinese will keep on believing in gin-  
seng root is a problem. It is a good  
thing for the backwoodsmen of Dela-  
ware and Sullivan counties. When the  
women and children have nothing else  
to do they stroll out in the forests and  
dig ginseng. They frequently ac-  
cidentally dig \$100 worth in a single year.  
It is a shrub of slow growth, however,  
taking five years to become of mer-  
chantable size. It is cultivated suc-  
cessfully, though, on a small scale by  
some of our farmers. The cultivated  
root brings \$7 and \$8 a pound. The  
ginseng found in the Southern States  
is rather inferior, while Canada grows  
the best of all."—N. Y. Exchange.

## SMALL BILLS.

There is a Scarcity of Those of One  
and Two Dollars.

The United States Treasury is being  
appealed to for small bills. It has none  
to spare. Nor has it any silver dollars,  
uncovered by certificates, which it can  
part with. Gold is being offered in  
vain for these once despised coins,  
which it was almost impossible to get  
the people to handle. Evidently there  
is a phenomenal lack of small-change  
bills, due to the increasing magnitude  
of pay-rolls and of retail purchases. Ac-  
cording to the United States Treasury  
there were outstanding July 31, 56-  
378,236 one-dollar bills, 17,180,885  
two-dollar bills, and 57,620,344 five-dollar  
bills. There were also in circulation  
63,158,273 silver dollars. The one-dol-  
lar bills and silver dollars aggregate  
119,536,529. This is an average of one  
and one-half per capita. Small bills  
and coins circulate with such rapidity  
and thus do so much work that seem-  
ingly the facilities for making one-  
dollar payments ought to be ample.  
But, in the first place, the Treasurer's  
figures are excessive. They make no  
allowance for bills that have been de-  
stroyed. In the next place, the savings  
of the very poor are primarily in small  
bills. They cannot afford to save more  
than a dollar or two at a time. Thou-  
sands of the smaller bills are out of  
circulation because they are hoarded  
up. Furthermore, men who usually  
draw checks for small sums do not do  
so now because of the two-cent stamp.  
That has added to the demand for  
small bills. But without going into the  
reasons for the scarcity, it is evident  
that the country, with its increasing  
population and expanding retail traffic,  
needs more small bills, and those are  
the ones the Treasury should supply  
by substituting them for notes of higher  
denominations whenever such notes  
are paid into the Treasury. If small  
bills in excess of the demand are is-  
sued they will gradually find their way  
back to Washington.—Chicago Tribune.

## Trouble With Cables.

The saw fish poking in the mud with  
his serrated snout has been blamed for  
piercing cables, but never caught in the  
act. In any case, it is a fact that some  
fishes do penetrate submarine cables, for  
the writer took part in a cable ex-  
pedition from Paris to Cayenne, and  
scarcely had the cable been successful-  
ly laid on the bottom of the sea when  
it failed altogether. I was also present  
on the repairing expedition and actual-  
ly saw fragments of fishes' teeth  
picked out of the faults as caused by  
the real bites of some fish, and not the  
angry strokes of a sawfish. The iron  
wire protecting the cable had been  
forcibly crushed as between powerful  
jaws, and, as I have said, bits of the  
teeth were found sticking in the India  
rubber which coated the copper wire.  
More than one whale has been entan-  
gled in a submarine cable and suffocated  
under water. A notable instance oc-  
curred in the Persian Gulf, where the  
cable was lying slack, and the repair-  
ing ship hauled up the dead body of  
the mammal. Mr. Lumsden, of her  
majesty's telegraph ship Monarch, has  
told me that in repairing a postoffice  
cable in the North Sea he once pulled  
up the wreck of a small schooner  
which had sunk upon the cable. It is  
not infrequent for fishing boats and  
other vessels to cut cables with their  
anchors and say nothing about it. Mr.  
Hockin, a well-known telegraph engi-  
neer, was once on board a steamer  
which anchored off Lisbon and cut a  
cable in lifting her anchor. With ready  
ingenuity he improvised a battery and  
telegraphed the exact position to the  
telegraph office in the city, and so  
saved the cable engineers a good deal  
of time and trouble.

## Wonderful Discovery.

A young hopeful sat in the window  
a long time the other night during a  
thunder storm and contemplated the  
scene with a wise look on his face.  
Then he turned to his mother and said:  
"Mamma, the angels are scratching  
matches on the sky."

The One-I have been in society  
ever since I was 15.  
The Other—Tell me, was it not much  
easier to get in in the early days?

## NOT FISH STORIES.

But Tales of a Hardened Mountain  
Climber.

Fish stories are all very well in their  
way, observes the New York Commer-  
cial Advertiser, but when it comes to  
an out and out "yarn" the man of the  
woods can outdo any fisherman who  
ever pulled a sea serpent aboard while  
fishing for black bass. Bear, deer and  
wildcat yarns enliven the cool even-  
ings in the Adirondacks just now, but  
the other day an Englishman who has  
a passion for climbing, added his mite  
to the fund of romance. He is climb-  
ing all the mountains of America sys-  
tematically. Pike's Peak, Mount  
Washington and Whiteface he consid-  
ers worthy of his skill. But Blue  
Mountain is an ant hill. He went up  
on its crest one evening to see the sun  
rise, and after trotting home to break-  
fast and spending the day fishing he  
went up again to see the sun set (most  
people start at 5 in the morning and  
come home at 7 in the evening when  
they climb Blue Mountain).

"Of course, I'm a hardened climber,"  
said this energetic Briton as he stirred  
the fire of pine boughs, and I've had  
some funny experiences. Climbing isn't  
dangerous out here, that's why I get  
about so quickly. I remember  
once, years ago, when I was quite a  
young fellow, my two brothers and I  
were clambering about in the Gornier  
glacier with an elderly uncle of ours.  
He was a roly-poly old chap, and he  
slipped and got wedged up to his waist  
in a crack in the ice, so firmly that we  
almost despaired of ever getting him out  
again. We pulled and tugged and  
nearly dragged all his clothes off; then  
we gave him our flasks to drink. He  
said he didn't know what was the use  
of writing and talking so much about  
the St. Bernards when a fellow could  
get in such a plight as his and not be  
able to get any assistance. Then he  
called the whole party together and be-  
gan to dictate a codicil to his will, cut-  
ting out any legatees 'who might hap-  
pen to be present on the occasion of  
any accident resulting in his demise.' I  
remember the wording of it to this day  
—it made such an impression on me  
at the time!

"How terrible! And then I suppose  
he perished miserably?" broke in an  
awed voice.

"Oh, dear, no," said the bold Briton,  
cheerily. "My brothers and I made a  
super-human effort and hauled him to  
the surface just in time."

## Didn't Get Out of the Way.

Reminiscently, the Chicago Post  
tells of the push cart full of drugs that  
met John Baughman in the manufac-  
turers' building of the World's Fair  
one day in 1893. John was a tall and  
brad citizen from Indiana, and while  
his clothes were good he took up much  
room, as a large man may, and led peo-  
ple to think he was clumsy. He was  
looking at the World's Fair early one  
pleasant morning when the push cart  
of a drug firm came thundering down  
the aisle, and the four-dollar-a-week  
man behind it was crying, "Get out of  
the way, there! Get out of the way!"

It was a common thing at the fair.  
The only hiring who did not order  
people to get out of the way was the  
one with the sprinkling barrel. He  
regarded it as the height of humor to  
drench the dresses of women and spoil  
the fine polish on the shoes of men.  
And this push cart young fellow was  
proceeding down through a lane of peo-  
ple who had paid their money to be  
treated to cheap contumely from every  
thin thing on the grounds.

John Baughman did not get out of  
the way. He saw the chariot coming  
and heard the commands of the man  
who pushed it. But he walked straight  
toward it, and it stopped almost—but  
not quite—against his shins.

"Get out of the way, you lummick!"  
yelled the pusher.

So John Baughman picked up the  
cart and hurled it with all its contents  
against the great iron gates that came  
from Germany. It was a sight. There  
were acids and salts and alkalis and  
essence and extracts until the whole  
building was alive with the smell of  
them.

"I told you to get out of the way,"  
cried the pusher.

"Yes, but I don't have to," replied  
John. "You have to get out of my  
way. I'm paying for this show. You're  
just working for me. Now, gather up  
your chips and go on!"

## Women in Uncle Sam's Service.

"Women are eligible for appointment  
to many branches of the Government  
service upon precisely the same condi-  
tions as men," writes Barton Cheney,  
of "Positions Under Uncle Sam," in the  
October Ladies' Home Journal. "The  
question of sex does not enter into the  
matter when there are vacant positions  
which are open to women. At the pres-  
ent time there are only one-sixth as  
many women as men in the service.  
The prejudice that formerly existed  
against the appointment of women is  
disappearing, and in 1898, of 418 per-  
sons appointed to positions in the de-  
partments at Washington, 190 were  
women. In addition to clerical capac-  
ities women are appointed assistant  
microscopists, nurses, translators,  
teachers, matrons, telegraph operators,  
stenographers and typewriters, as well  
as to places requiring skilled and un-  
skilled workers. As assistant micro-  
scopists they have the first chance of  
selection, there being always a demand  
for capable women in this line."

## A Queer Payment.

A Yorkshire clergyman married a  
couple in his church recently, and af-  
ter he had pronounced them man and  
wife the groom took him to one side  
and asked what the damages were.

The parson told him that there was  
no fixed amount. He might give what-  
ever he chose.

"Parson," said he, "I've got five grey-  
hound pups at home, for which I am  
asking a sovereign apiece, and I'll let  
you have one for half a sov."

Of course, the clergyman declined so  
ridiculous a fee, as he had no use for  
a greyhound pup.

When he got home he must have  
found his wife better than expected, for  
he sent the parson one of the pups, ac-  
companied with a letter saying that  
he was so happy with Maria that he  
would give him a dog for nothing—  
London Exchange.

When you order waffles for breakfast  
you are really referring to wafel, a  
German word meaning honeycomb.

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MEATS, at the lowest market  
price. Give me a call and I  
will treat you right.

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pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after  
using it, are very fond of it. It assimilates with the  
food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the  
nervous system, restores energy to mind and body,  
creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates  
the whole system.

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one can equal it. The results following its use are the best re-  
sults. See the following list of testimonials and recom-  
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**A POINTER**  
THE SIDE

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent to me. I will read all letters and answer them in the next issue of the Bee.

Y. It is not permissible to take a friend to an entertainment without first asking permission of the hostess.

Lottie:—It is natural for a gentleman to pay a lady a call, when he takes her to a place of amusement.

Rachel:—No one was ever known to succeed by falsifying. You may succeed for a while, but ill fate is bound to overtake you.

O. V. The greatest quality in man or woman is a sweet disposition. But it is not how lovely one may be, if he possesses that everlasting quality he is indeed beautiful.

Len:—You are perfectly right in selecting your fourteen year old sister as bridesmaid. Since you are going away it is not necessary to marry in white silk. The groom furnishes the flowers for the bride and bridesmaids.

Watch the person who claims that he can do so much. It is an unwise thing to wait until a young man asks permission to call rather than to extend him an invitation.

F. G. 'Tis quite the proper thing for a young man to present the young lady with a bouquet, whom he may ask to go to a reception.

Eva:—Your chance is an exceptional one, nevertheless don't be in a hurry. Josephine:—While it may be quite the proper thing for a lady to take a gentleman's arm, still I see no propriety in a gentleman taking a lady's arm. I prefer the latter.

Inquirer:—I am not interested in school matters, however Supt. Cook is a gentleman and a scholar and one who can stand the calcium light. If a change is made, it will not come for a long while.

X. X. Cupid dart has been very busy of late, he has thrown his arrow into three of our school marm's and hosts of others on the outside. The month of April will find, to these happy occasions, if all rumors are true, the class of 1901 will be as fortunate as class '90, as host of young and old are booked to go out next year.

Never trust a person when he is ever ready to take an oath to his own state ment. Some people need more to convince them than others.

H. S. A man of thirty five should be married. Old bachelors and old maids are a misery to themselves, hence they make others unhappy.

D. A. You are a model person, but don't get "big headed," if so you may spoil the effect.

Lula:—"Rich" is a dear good fellow and I know you will be happy with him. I admire a Christian spirit in man or woman.

E. V. A man or woman should not expect the company of others, after their purposes have been made known to the family. A gentleman should ask for the lady or make his intentions known, at least six months before the desired time to wed. Long courtships are dangerous. Beware.

Francis:—Beware of the person who manifests so much interest in your welfare, except you have studied his character.

Fashion:—This is to be a "white season." White taffeta waists with colored skirts will be the lead. A steel colored broadcloth, with the triple box plate in the back of skirt, slightly trained, a short jacket to match, accompanied by a white silk waist, with French back will be just the "chic" thing for spring.

The rustle that used to be heard before one heaved in sight, is a thing of the past. The best dresses are lined with Surah silk or some soft material that does not rustle.

The rainy day dress can be seen when the sun is at its height, as well as when the clouds are low. These dresses are much worn by shoppers and for every day use among business women.

Nannie:—The birth stone for the month of May is the emerald.

L. E. The blood stone, or ruby is intended for the month of December.

Mamie:—When a travelling costume is worn, even if the marriage be a home affair, the bonnet and gloves should be put on before the ceremony.

Sadie:—Remember the old adage, "When thieves fall out, honest men get their dues."

Aura:—Trained nursing is a very good thing, still I think that such a profession is best suited to a widow or a married woman. Old maids might try their hand at this, but young ladies with matrimonial ideas should seek higher elevation.

Elsie:—"Truth crushed to the earth is bound to rise." Your enemies you know, your friends are the ones to watch.

## HE SAYS WE NEED NOT DIE

If We Will But Follow Certain Scientific Rules.

### VIEWS OF PROF. TYNER.

He Claims That Death Is Not Inherent In Living Matter, But in the Violation of Natural Laws—Yet Probably We Shall All Die Just the Same.

Prof. Paul Tyner, lecturer on applied metaphysics, says men and women may live forever if they follow scientific methods. Says this professor of the New Thought:

"Life is not in the flesh, nor in any organization of flesh in itself. It is in the universal ether and in the sunshine that warms and lights an atmosphere."

"I contend that life in its very essence is universal, infinite and inexhaustible; consequently the living, human organism must be consciously controlled and directed so as to absorb or appropriate all the life it can use."



(Prof. Paul Tyner.)

constantly. Weissman's discovery of the immortality of the protozoa—the simplest form of animal life—demonstrated that death is not inherent in living matter.

"This gave science the problem of accounting for death in the higher animal organism and particularly in man. For ten or fifteen years the scientists have struggled with the problem. The only attempt to answer it is that of Prof. Virchow of Vienna, who maintains that in the higher animal organism the protoplasmic cells are taken out of this natural environment. This hypothesis I attack, believing that it can be clearly shown that a marshalling of the atoms out of chaos into order, a bringing of them into the more orderly relation possible in the highest organism instead of depriving them of their inherent immortality, should only serve the higher and fuller expression of that immortality. Men go down in disease and weakness to the grave because they do not open the system to the inflow of life, ready to pour in when the way is open. We are all eligible to physical immortality, we are heirs of our forebears only in so far as we choose to accept that inheritance, neglecting our duty to better it. But our larger inheritance, I feel positive, is from God—an inheritance of eternal life and endless growth, or rather a continuation of this existence without the necessity of dying."

"I arise in the morning, I stand in my room, facing the east, placing myself in an attitude of breathing from the sun and to the sun my thoughts centered at the solar plexus. Beginning with my single breathing exercises intended to bring the system into harmony with the larger harmony of outer nature. From this point we proceed to control and govern the breath in its movements and attitude of the body for longer and shorter periods and to particular ends and objects."

"A man of highly nervous temperament is brought into poise and balance through lowering his vibration, while a man of phlegmatic temperament requires a rising of vibration. This is secured by transference of mental conditions by induction from operator to subject. If we would know ourselves we must get acquainted with the sun in our bodies and give it a chance to feel and vibrate in harmony with its other half. Absorb sunshine through every pore, inhale it, with every breath, drink it with every draught, eat it in fullness and sweetness and ripe lucidness of fruits."

The Missing Commandments.

The brilliant young preacher, when he makes his parochial calls, endeavors to cultivate an acquaintance with the development of the younger minds, thus after a fashion keeping tab upon his Sunday school teachers.

The other afternoon while he was waiting in the drawing-room of a beautiful Cass avenue residence for the delayed appearance of Elsie's mamma he was entertained by the little daughter herself. Taking her upon his lap, he began a review of the church lessons that had been given to a little maid of five.

"Can you tell me, Elsie, how many commandments there are?"

"Yes, sir; seven or eight."

"Oh, no, dear, there are ten."

"Yes, I know, there used to be, but I heard papa tell mamma yesterday that you had broken two or three of them at least, and that would leave only seven or eight, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

The Lot of Woman

"You certainly can't call the ell skirt very sensible."

"No, it seems to be decreed that a woman cannot show good lines and a good sense at the same time."—Detroit Journal.

## FIGHTING FOR A "ZOO."

Prof. Langley's Persistent Efforts to Preserve Wild Animals.

In an illustrated article on "The National Zoo" at Washington, Ernest Seton-Thompson, the author-artist, tells what hard work Prof. Langley had to do before Congress would pass a bill to establish such an institution:

In 1887, when the newly appointed Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. S. P. Langley, who, though an astronomer and a physicist had been very strongly impressed by the fact that all our largest and most interesting native animals were rapidly approaching extinction, conceived the idea of securing a tract of country as primitive as possible, that might be made a lasting city of refuge for the vanishing races. This was the main idea when first Mr. Langley went before Congress to urge the establishment of a National Zoological Park.

In all ages it has been the custom of potentates to keep a collection of wild animals for their amusement, and the American people, being their own ruler, had numberless precedents, before them when urged to make this much-needed collection of animals.

In such a case the advantage of a monarchy is that only one man must be convinced, whereas in the republic the consent of a majority of seventy millions had to be obtained.

This took time. Fierce battles had to be fought with ignorant and capricious politicians. One objected that he did not see why people should pay "to have the Nebraska Elk and Florida Alligators cooped up." If they had to spend money for it they would want things they could not see at home—Dog-faced Baboons, Kangaroos, Man-eating Tigers, etc. Another, a fervent patriot, objected to any money being spent on exotic species, as it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution to encourage or import foreigners!

Altogether the Secretary of the Smithsonian found it no easy bill to carry, though it was endorsed by nearly every scientist and educator in the country.

After three years of persistent effort, involving vastly more worry than the management of the whole Smithsonian Institution for three times that period, Mr. Langley succeeded in carrying both houses of Congress over the successive stages of ridicule, toleration, and favorable consideration, to the point of accepting and providing for the scheme.

An appropriation was made for a National Zoological Park to be established in the District of Columbia for the "Advancement of Science and the Instruction and Amusement of the People," as well as a city of refuge where those "native animals that were threatened with extinction might live and perpetuate their species in peace."

### FROM A CAR WINDOW.

One Man Who Will Not Throw Things Out Any More.

The drummer sitting next to the window was about to throw his cigar stub out when the drummer opposite put up a restraining hand.

"Don't throw it out of the window," he said quietly, but with firmness.

"Why not? What's the difference?" asked the other, somewhat annoyed by the tone of reproach apparent in the other man's voice.

"Listen, and I will tell you a story," said the older drummer, smiling in a kindly way that smoothed the other's ruffled feelings. "When I was about your age, which I should say was twenty-five years ago, I was accustomed to throw my cigar stubs out of the car window, but I had an experience one time that made me change my custom."

We were flying along through Ohio one day and I had the last seat in the last car of a day train between Columbus and Pittsburgh. The car was crowded with men going to some kind of a big political meeting at Steubenville and everybody was smoking, and when my cigar was smoked up I gave it one final draw and tossed it far out of the window.

As it left my hand I noticed beside the track below us a dozen men grouped around something or other I could not tell what. An instant later, and when we were two or three hundred yards away, there was a flash and a muffled report and the group of workmen was scattered in all directions. The train was stopped and backed up, when we found that a keg of powder for blasting purposes, which they had opened and were distributing to each man had mysteriously exploded, blowing them in every direction. As it happened nobody was killed, but all were more or less burned and shocked, and I knew too well to say anything about it. Innocent though I was, that it was my cigar stub that had by the merest chance dropped into the keg and set the powder off. I said nothing then or for years afterward about it, but two days later, to satisfy my suspicions, I visited the place, and in the branches of a tree almost overhanging the spot I found the remnants of a cigar stub, torn and powder burnt, and I doubted no longer.—Exchange.

### Spread of Our Language.

Writing on the decline of the French language, M. Jean Pinot points out that at the end of the last century French was the language spoken by the greatest number of civilized people, whereas now it stands fourth.

English is spoken by 116,000,000, Russian by 85,000,000, German by 80,000,000 and French by 58,000,000.

### Money and Money.

The bee industry employs 300,000 persons and the revenue from it is about \$20,000,000 a year.

## INDIA'S AWFUL DISTRESS.

The Great Area In Which the Famine Is Raging.

### THIRST CLAIMS VICTIMS

Drought Has Spoiled the Crops and the Natives Suffer the Pangs of Hunger—Sufferers Numbered by the Millions.

The shaded portion of this map shows the vast region in India in which the prevailing famine is most severely felt. Some districts outside this area are suffering to a less extent, but their position has not been clearly indicated, as attention is centered upon the regions where relief is most imperatively demanded.

As a rule, the famines which now and then afflict India are most severely felt in regions which in normal years have a sufficient supply of rain, and those regions that are always deficient in rainfall are more likely to escape famine because they are supplied with irrigation canals fed by streams coming from the mountains and very often have enough water in years of drought to raise crops.

The famine-affected area, marked on the map, includes about three hundred and fifty thousand square miles, or over a tenth of the area of the United States. It embraces the central provinces, the southeast and central Punjab and Rajputana, and though none of the most densely peopled regions is embraced in this territory, its population is about thirty millions. The famine is due to the fact that throughout last year there was scarcely any rain in that part of India. Many thousands of people began to suffer the pangs of hunger in September last and there is now no possibility of relieving the distress by the growth of local crops till a year from that time.

Thirst also claims many victims, for in some large districts drinking water has almost entirely failed. Crops were sown as usual, but after peeping through the ground the young blades turned yellow and perished. Grain has been imported from more fortunate parts of the peninsula, but in December last the price had risen to four times the usual cost, and the poor,

who form most of the population, had no means to buy breadstuffs. The deaths from starvation were few until nearly the end of the year, but the misery of the enfeebled people steadily increased and now they are dying by thousands.

The appalling growth of the evil is shown by the tremendous increase in the number of persons employed on relief works or to whom relief is extended. In the second week of December last the number was 1,038,842 in the third week it was 1,357,967. Lord Curzon cabled to London a few days ago that the number of persons now on these lists is 4,374,000. As many persons as possible receive employment on public works which are started in the stricken districts, the idea being that it is best, as far as practicable, to have works of public utility to show for the immense sums that must be disbursed to relieve distress.

Of course there are hundreds of thousands who must be cared for and who can make no return. Since 1877 Government agencies have been established for the application of speedy relief, and though it seems impossible to prevent an enormous death rate where the lives of so many millions are jeopardized, yet the evils of famine have been greatly mitigated of late years by the relief extended from Government and private resources.

### No Others Like Them.

Three extraordinary idols of brass have just arrived in Liverpool from India. The weight of each figure is about 1,800 pounds, and they are most wonderfully and brilliantly made. One of the figures stands nine feet high, another six feet, and one is in a reclining position, with the head resting on the hand. This last is the largest of the three, measuring nearly 10 feet. They are the property of William Cross, of menagerie fame, who claims that no similar relics are possessed by any museum or by any private individuals in Europe or America.—London Echo.

### Mrs. Patti's Parrots.

Among the possessions of Mrs. Patti are two parrots, one of which talks all day long and imitates its mistress's trills, while the other is dumb, though he has only been so since his purchase by Mrs. Patti. Before that he was the most wonderful talking parrot in captivity, and was valued at \$200, the price which she paid for him in New York.—Indianapolis Press.

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Crayon Portrait for \$5.00  
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## Found the Ring.

An interesting story comes from Provo regarding the age of miracles. For those who are not superstitious it is doubly entertaining. During a recent visit of President George Q. Cannon to the Southern town he was entertained at the home of L. Holbrook, manager of the Grand Central Mine. Mr. Holbrook's fifteen-year-old daughter Aura told President Cannon that she had dreamed three times that she had found a diamond ring, and in the third dream a man giving his name as Vane, and address Dallas, Texas, had told her he lost a ring while going through Provo 10 years ago, and that she could find it under a certain rock, giving minute details as to the location of the same. President Cannon listened to the story with interest, and at its conclusion told the girl she should follow up her dream. Aura got on her wheel and rode away. In less than two minutes she returned, holding a diamond ring in her hand. She claims to have found it in the place described by her dreamland visitant.

It is interesting to know that Miss Aura has a fondness for diamond rings and has answered a great many advertisements of them.—Salt Lake Herald.

## Stole Watch to Get Square.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from the chorus. "Where did you get it?" "Stole it," answered the possessor calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a Western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it, there were a half dozen others in the place beside myself, who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had 'rough house' for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch, and reached out after him. I caught some one and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave his wrist a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. As I never heard from the owners, I have kept it to compensate for the loss of mine." After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## A Turkey Five Feet High.

John McCormick, a farmer who resides across the river from here in Illinois, is the owner of a turkey gobler which towers in the air five feet and weighs 65 pounds. It looks more like an ostrich than a turkey. Its legs at the feet are an inch and a half in diameter, while close to the body they are the same size of an ordinary man's arm at the elbow. The bird's wings measure seven feet from tip to tip.—Clinton, Ia., Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

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Pointer for You

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All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Ore is so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp  
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that will fit you for a queen's taste? Don't fail to call place o business, 637 F street, northwest, on Monday and examine his new line of goods that you desire to see. Do you want

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If you want a new spring suit made from imported goods, Horn the tailor, will make you a new suit. Give him a call at once.

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## GRASSHOPPER GLACIER.

Icy Tomb of Thousands of the Long-legged Insects.

There are many remarkable glaciers in that part of the Rocky Mountain upland that crosses the southern border of Montana. A part of this region has been unexplored and its more elevated portions were unvisited and unexplored until last summer, when a geological party piloted the way up the mountains and discovered some of the largest glaciers in the temperate regions of the western world. Here lies Grinnell Peak which, according to Mr. Gannett is the culminating point of Montana, 12,824 feet high.

Among the glaciers found in these mountains and recently described by James P. Kimball is Grasshopper Glacier, which derives its name from the enormous quantity of grasshopper remains that are found on and in the glacier. Periodically the grasshoppers that thrive in the prairie to the north take their flight southward and must needs cross the mountains. Their favorite route seems to be across this wide glacier, and in the passage scores of them succumb to the rigor of cold and wind, fall helpless upon the snow and are finally entombed in the ice. In the course of time billions of them have been the victims of this glacier. They are, of course, carried by the ice river down into the valley and deposited at the melting edge of the ice, and Mr. Kimball says that thousands of tons of grasshopper remains are the principal material at the lower edge of the glacier. We hear very often of rocks and sand as forming the terminal moraine of glaciers, but here is a glacier whose principal moraine material is grasshoppers.

These insect remains are washed out of the ice in furrows wherever the sun's heat has grooved the surface into runlets of descending water. The grasshopper's permeate the glacier from top to bottom. No fragment of ice can be broken so small as not to contain remains. Most of the insects have been reduced to a coarse powder, and the furrows of them washed out by the runlets and naturally disposed in parallel lines are very dark in color. —Omaha Bee.

## MADE FROM DREAMS.

Inventors Can Tell of Some Strange Experiences.

"It is remarkable how ideas of an inventive nature occur to one," remarked Henry Hollingsworth, a Cleveland inventor. "Frequently when engaged upon problems in mechanics I have gone to bed and dreamed what seemed to be a perfect solution of that which had been uppermost in my mind during the day. But the trouble is that upon awaking, while recollecting perfectly that I had dreamed the solution, it was impossible to recall the details necessary to a practical application of my idea. You know, it is said of the automatic car coupler, of the double-lamp type, that the originator of the idea was a telegraph operator, who, while leaning back in his chair with his hands clasped behind his head dozing, was brought to his senses by the blowing of a locomotive whistle. That noise served as a connecting link for his thoughts. With his hands still clasped, sailor fashion, he slowly brought them around in front of him, and wondered why the cars of that train could not be connected with one another in the same way his hands were hooked together. As a result of this curiously suggested idea we have the almost universally used car coupler, the two jaws of which fit into each other and click after the manner of the human hands.

"There is a Western inventor who tells of dreaming of railroad spikes one night last summer. He saw around him nothing but spikes, hundreds and thousands of them, and tons and tons piled up in front of him. But these spikes differed from any other he had ever seen in that the four faces were grooved. He thought about those spikes when he woke up, and next night saw more spikes than ever in his dream. Then he became convinced that those spikes were intended as the foundation for the fortune that he had been striving for. As a result the Western man has applied for a patent upon the invention, which it is claimed effects a saving of 20 per cent. in the steel used, and makes a cheaper and better means of holding the rail to the tie than heretofore employed."—Washington Post.

## A Literary Policeman.

The news of the distressing death of Charles Ashton, the "literary policeman," as he was called, will be received with genuine regret throughout the whole of Wales. Mr. Ashton was one of those patient plodders so numerous in North Wales where there is much less of the rush and stress of life than in the southern portion of the principality. A child of the Eisteddfod, he had published an historical work under its auspices. But the dream of his life was to produce a complete and authoritative bibliography of Welsh literature. Among the picturesque studies of Dinas Mawddwy, where the policeman's life ought to be a happy one and the most heinous crime is the absence of the owner's name from a cart, Mr. Ashton toiled year in and year out upon his task, corresponding with scholars everywhere who were interested in the vast body of Welsh literature and were happy to help him with notes and suggestions.—Birmingham Post.

## Oldest Tree in the World.

The town of Kos, the capital of the small Turkish island of that name lying off the coast of Asia Minor, possesses the oldest tree in the world. Under its shade Hippocrates inculcated his disciples in his methods and views concerning the healing art 2,000 years ago. Tradition carries the age of the tree back to the time of Aesculapius (of whom Hippocrates was a lineal descendant), which would add some 400 years to its age. A great part of the trunk is built round, and there is a fountain known as Hippocrates Fountain. The circumference of the trunk is 30 feet, and there are two main lower branches, which are supported by masonry columns.

## Grasshopper Plague in Algiers.

The authorities in Algeria have saved 400,000 toward fighting grasshoppers. In one district 3,200 camels were employed to carry the material for burning over the places where eggs had been deposited.

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